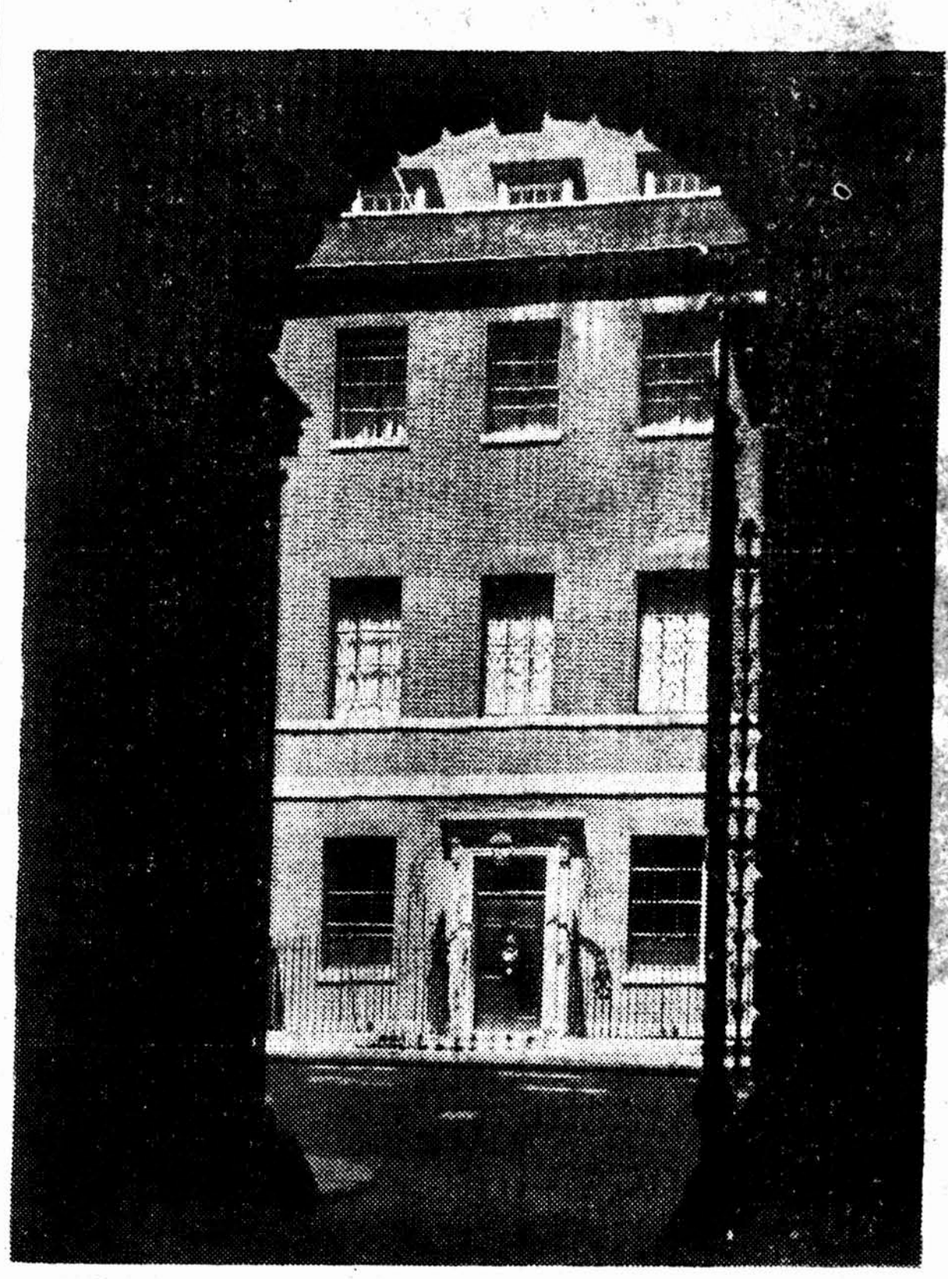
THE TENANT AT NO. TEN

Is He A Man Of Straw Or A Man Of Steel?

Despite all the stories to the contrary some who sit in Cabinet with him, put forward the interesting theory that Attlee sits at the head of the No. 10-Downing-Street table because he is the best man of the lot. For within the mild looking scabbard is sheathed a most formidable blade!

By PETER HOWARD



No. 10 Downing Street seen through the archway of the Foreign Office.

Everybody loves a mystery. Clement Richard Attlee, Britain's Prime Minister, is a man of mystery. It does not follow, however, that everybody loves him.

What is mysterious about Attlee is his still unfathomed quality. Is he a man of straw or a man of steel? A midget or a Machiavelli? Critics have their theories about the Premier. Some say, he is a pygmy on a pinnacle and a timid one at that.

Others say that just as Scotland Yard has its Big Five, so Downing-street has its Big Four —Bevin, Morrison, Dalton, and Cripps. The Big Four all consider themselves potential heirs-apparents to the throne.

All have their ears to the ground and their eyes on their rivals. All are loath to serve under each other. So they compromise on Attlee as their leader — a man whose qualities all respect, but whose abilities few fear.

Rule Of The Four

Meanwhile, say the critics, the Big Four have carved out each for himself a domain over which to rule without interference. Morrison grips the House of Commons, and Bevin is gripped by Foreign Affairs.

Dalton counts the cash at the Treasury, and Cripps counts the cost at the Board of Trade.

There is another theory about Mr. Attlee. It is put forward by some who sit in Cabinet with him. It is simply this—that he sits at the head of the No. 10, Downing-street table because he is the best man of the lot. That within that mild-looking scabbard is sheathed a most formidable blade.

Rule Of The Meek

After all, it will not be the first time in political history that the seemingly meek have inherited the earth. Stalin was for 20 years in revolutionary circles an almost unknown figure.

He shunned publicity. He was regarded as a mediocrity by a section of the Old Guard of the Bolsheviks. He was surrounded by formidable political rivals. But he came to power.

For years rumour inside and outside his country has been busy deposing him from the throne. But Stalin is like the Mississippi River—"He must know somethin', he don't say nothin'—he just keeps rollin' along."

Nearer home, when the late and great Lord Curzon heard that Stanley Baldwin had been preferred to himself as Bonar Law's successor to the premiership, he wept—and as he wept he murmured: "A person of the utmost insignificance."

But, love him or not, Baldwin became the supreme figure in British public life for nearly 20 years of history.

On the evening when Attlee's sensational victory over Churchill was announced at the polls, an old Tory friend of mine, rocking and reeling under the blows of failure, said to me of the new Prime Minister: "Peter, I've not felt this way since I saw Dr. Crippen. Such a nice fellow he looked, so respectable, so quiet, so much one of us. I simply couldn't believe he had done that terrible thing."

Then, with a shake of his head, my friend added: "But, by heavens, he had.

Man Or Paradox

Well, Socialists say Attlee is a paragon. Tories say he is a parasite. All agree he is a creature of paradox.

He is an old-school-tie leader of a working-class revolution.

He is an intellectual who has won and held the confidence of the trade unions, which tend deeply to distrust intellectuals within the ranks of labour.

He is a bourgeois who is strangling the British bourgeoisie out of existence with a smile.

And he is a man who, though himself won to the cause of labour by emotion, bases his appeals to others on reason.

It is a remarkable story. Sixty years ago a little bright-eyed boy of four in a sailor suit could be seen trotting down Putney Hill at the side of a grave gent in a frock coat. The gent was a successful solicitor who became President of the Law Society. The boy was his son Clem.

Man Of Ideals

He went to Haileybury College, whose motto is "Lift up your hearts," and to Oxford University, on whose crest are the words "The Lord is my Light."

He left university as a Tory, a tariff reformer, and an imperialist. He was called to the Bar, and began to practise in the Law Courts.

At week-ends he went down to the East End of London and took Sunday-school classes. The contrast he saw between Capitalism and Christianity, as he understood them, made him a Socialist. He felt no economic system could be right which allowed disease, hunger, and slumdom in the richest city in the world.

So he gave up his family home, his practice at the Bar, joined the Fabian Society and went to live in Limehouse. And his was not climbing on any bandwagon.

Man Of Integrity

For in those days Labour had only a handful in Parliament. It seemed impossible that the party could ever clamber to power in Attlee's lifetime. Yet Attlee made his choice.

And this quality of disinterestedness is his main strength. He wants less for himself out of public life than most men in the game today.

Yet he has won the big prize. He seems like a man who has absent-mindedly pressed Button B, finds himself with the jack-pot, and perhaps is embarrassed to know what to do with it.

He is meticulously honest in the small details of life. He does not tell social lies. If he had been a village grocer he would never have mixed the margarine with the butter —nor have slipped any of the mixture under the counter to his favourite customers.

Man Of Heart

Indeed, the Prime Minister plays no favourites — though he has an armchair in his heart for Arthur Greenwood, who at one point might have displaced him in the leadership of the party, but refused to do so, and who boosted Attlee's claims to the trade unions when they were doubtful about him.

He is loyal to his friends and commands deep loyalty from them. Yet he is not always sound in his judgment of men. He is so sanguine in his assessment of his own crowd that he is apt to be dangerously naive about them. He is shrewder about things than people.

Some even among his own supporters declare his main weakness to be that Attlee is a tactician rather than a strategist. He is said to be happier peering at petty points through pince-nez and a microscope than scanning the broad horizons of the heavens through a telescope.

If true, this charge is serious. For it is possible in this ideological age for a tactician to score many points, but miss the main target: to make a party and break a nation.

Ideologies are bidding for mastery on a world scale. Divided and disillusioned nations are easy meat and tempting bait for them. Statesmen of Government or of Opposition who miss the significance of this struggle and continue, however sincerely, to play a sectional game may see their countries ideologically unprepared and sold short.

For an ideology does not bid to swing men to a mere political viewpoint. It aims to capture whole peoples with a new way of life. And democracy needs a dynamic way of life if it is to survive ideological attack.

If Attlee believes that planning and political action by themselves are adequate, that he can answer the red blood of an ideological age with the blue-print of the London School of Economics, he is out of date. You might as well go fishing with rod and line for partridges or hunting salmon with a shotgun. You are dealing in a different dimension.

Man Of Destiny?

Free men nowadays cannot live by bread alone. They need fire in their

(Continued On Page 20)

When a mobile film unit pulled up on the front at Margate during the annual labour conference, Mr. and Mrs. Attlee, out for a stroll, stopped to see the show. They were joined by a young holiday maker who, attracted by the crowd, found himself in the front row.

The Fingers Of Reality

(Continued from Page 2)

he had read some of the plays of Shakespeare to whom he was introduced by Lamb through his interesting 'Tales' In fact when he passed his Matriculation Examination, all his teachers insisted on his going to College. But . . . circumstances were against him. He had lost his father long back–in his childhood. His mother had struggled hard to bring up her only child and tried her best to educate him. He knew how his mother had sacrificed for him. So he gave up the idea of going to college and give additional burden to his old mother. That is why he had decided to take up a job and then help his mother and give her comfort in her declining age—He thought it his duty. But he was not lucky in getting a good post. He tried everywhere, but he could not succeed. Then an old friend of his mother took this boy to a friend of his, who was a doctor and there he was taken up as a compounder on a salary ofRs. 25. He had thought at first that when he would get a better job, he should give this damn job—But as Thomas Hardy has said in his poem "Temporary the All", first of all we take a thing only for the temporary use or purpose, thinking we would take a better one in due course. But as time passes, the temporary thing itself become the permanent thing and our hopes and ideas of getting it replaced fly away in the air! Same was the case with him. All his hopes of securing a good job had slowly disappeared. And he was where he had started! In addition to this, he had married in order to fulfil his old mother's last wishes, and had two children. He could not at once give up this post and hope to get another better job immediately. A bird in the hand was worth two in the bush That was what his wife had said some time back when he had expressed his desire to give up the present job of mixing drugs

. . . Tin, tin, tin. The clock had struck eight. It was time for him to hurry up to that place of drudgery. Otherwise the doctor would bowl out his name and grumble if he was a bit late! The Doctor was a horrible man. He was complaining that he would drive him out if he became too lazy. All these pictures danced before his mind while he was taking coffee. And he hurriedly put on his coat and cap and started—his unwilling feet dragging along . . .

. . . Why am I living such a sterile life? Is this going to continue till my end comes—which is not certain? Should there be no time left for me to devote for my own enlightenment? Is this drudgery the end and aim of my life? Should I waste this precious time of my life simply for the sake of my belly—or at the most to feed my wife and children? For whom this unending struggle? Who am I? . . . He was questioning himself. . . Am I a human being—in the true sense of the term? If so, where is my individuality? What kind of work hav I done that may be called worthy of a responsible citizen? Am I to sacrifice my whole life only for the sake of bringing forth some more worthless beings to perpetuate this agelong human drudgery and suffering? Who had invited all these worries?

. . . But he knew that Man cannot dictate what he wants. He has no authority to shape the course of events, which have their own rules. In life, man has to tolerate so many unpleasant things and put up with them. No complaints, no grumbling.

. . . He was speeding his steps. His thoughts also were reverberating in his brain as quickly as his steps were nearing their destination . . . How much time do I get as my own, and what am I doing for my own mental upliftment and to satisfy my aesthetic cravings? Then what am I? For whom am I striving all these years? Am I a slave? Have I no independence of any kind? Am I actually living in this factual world or only in a dreamland?

. . . Tip, tip, tip. The sound of his own steps on the hard road could be heard easily and he woke up from his dream-world, when that big board of the Dispensary stared him in the face and brought him to the world of reality—of drudgery and monotony!

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

DISPOSALS

WEEKLY SELECTION

For Immediate Sale to the Highest Bidder by Public Opening of Tenders

1. 790,000 unused Sandbags, 32"x14", located at R.A.F., 302 Maintenance Unit, Manauri, Allahabad. *Reserve price Rs.* 8/- *per* 100 *bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

2. 47,500 serviceable two-maund size Bags. *Reserve price Rs.* 55/- *per* 100 *bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.

3. 46,800 used (repairable) two-maund size Bags. *Reserve price Rs.* 40/- *per* 100 *bags.* Bids for whole quantity only.
Items 2 and 3 are located at 2, R.S.D. Panagarh.

4. 48,700 packets and 370 rolls of Toilet Paper, located at No. 6, I.R.S.D., Manmad. *Reserve price Rs.* 10/- *per* 100 *packets/rolls.* Bids for whole quantity only.

5. 42,000 lbs. unused 2/22s jungle green U.K. Hosiery Yarn, located at National Bank of India. Amritsar. *Reserve price Rs.* 6/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 lbs.

6. 64,000 lbs. unused 3/11s jungle green Hosiery Yarn. *Reserve price Rs.* 4/8/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 lbs.

7. 13,000 lbs. of unused 1/11s jungle green Hosiery Yarn. *Reserve price Rs.* 4/8/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 lbs.
Items 6 & 7 are located in Cawnpore Woollen Mills, Cawnpore.

8. 428,000 lbs. unused 3/11s jungle green and Burma green Hosiery Yarn. *Reserve price Rs.* 4/8/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 lbs.

9. 6,600 lbs. unused Burma green Hosiery Yarn. *Reserve price Rs.* 4/8/- *per lb.* Bids for minimum of 1,000 lbs.
Items 8 & 9 are located in Punjab National Bank, Ludhiana.

10. 540 cwts. Brass Strips, ½"x26 S.W.G. *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- *per cwt.* Bids for whole quantity only.

11. 1,550 cwts. Brass Strips, ¾"x26 S.W.G. *Reserve price Rs.* 75/- *per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 750 cwts.
Items 10 and 11 are located at H. & S. Factory, Cawnpore.

12. 2,450 cwts. Tinmans soft Solder, Grade 'C', located at Central Ordnance Depot, Chheoki. *Reserve price Rs.* 130/- *per cwt.* Bids for minimum of 200 cwts.

13. 50 serviceable complete Kenny Air Coolers, Electric driven by ¼ H.P., AC 220/230 V, Single Phase Motor, located at 302 M.U., Manauri, Allahabad, *Reserve price Rs.* 350/- *each.* Bids for minimum of 25.

Quantities of items 1 to 12 inclusive are approximate..

The highest bid above the reserve unit price received by Deputy Director General (Co-ordination), Directorate General of Disposals, New Delhi, by June 30, 1947, will be accepted. DO NOT SEND OFFERS BELOW RESERVE PRICE. The successful tenderer will be informed and the deposits of unsuccessful tenderers returned by July 7, 1947. Public Opening of tenders at 11 A.M. on July 1, 1947. Stores must be removed by July 22, 1947 They will be sold "as is, where is."

Sealed tenders in double covers both superscribed "WS28", may be sent on plain paper; special forms are not required. No tender will be considered unless accompanied by a receipt for 10% of the bid deposited in favour of Director General of Disposals in RESERVE IMPERIAL BANK OR A GOVERNMENT TREASURY. CHEQUES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED. Permits to view from Disposals Offices at Calcutta, Bombay, Cawnpore, Lahore and Madras

This advertisement will not reappear. Look out for next Sunday's Selection.

AC 2

ARTIST'S TAPESTRY

(Continued from Page 23)

founder of the new school, with patrons partizan's and adherents. And the flotsam and the jetsam of artful dilettantes came surging to lay siege to his court, as oysters drawn to a clasp knife.

In their wake came petite Minoo. . . Jamshed he had fallen by the wayside and Minoo at this time was a lone shining star still revolving in the gay firmament of the wealthy and the nice.

* * *

It was again an Evening in October. And Sohrab was alone in his studio on the terrace sketching a gorgeous cloud cluster tinted into magnificient shades in the falling light. There was a gentle tap at the door, so gentle that one could see the softness of the hand in its padded sound.

"Come in" said Sohrab and like a phantom from the past glided in, an etherial being clothed in fluffy silk, white as October clouds. There was a gentle flush upon her face, and a tremor of agitation. Sohrab saw and was conquered.

'Will you ever forgive me Sohrab? she faltered.

'There is nothing to forgive Minoo' hes countered.

And on them descended the silence that comes to old friends newly met. He looked at her, her half sad, half wist-ful face and caressed the straying curls talking of this and of that On her face now was an intent ecstasy as she sat there listening at his feet. But her laughter now was subdued. They were not the pealing shrieks that used to drive him mad, in these days, so long ago. The fullness of time had trnned the wheel completely round, and given birth to this poetic revenge. Five years back it was he who was the worshipper, and she the goddess, but now. he sat there in state and she his hand maid. . . . .

Did they think of this as they sat and talked in the falling light day after day unknown to all and all unknowing?

Who can tell? Days passed into months in this wise. . . . . There was the spice of mystery in the clandestine dreams in the magic bower and its end according to Damania is the acme of tragedy in real life that he knows to this day. . . . . .

One day standing on the top stair with her hand on the rail, Minoo turtned for a last lingering look at Sohrab and on an impulse asked him. When do we marry Sohrab?"

Sohrab was silent for while. Then his face broke into a gentle smile as he answered tenderly "marry? I am an artist dear" and gently closed the door on her face.

Now the studio and the attic know her no more!

*

The characters and names in this skit are entirely imaginary and have no reference to real persons.

NEW YORK, (Reuter)...

"I'm through with Crime," Millard Wright, a petty burglar, told friends after undergoing a special brain operation.

The operation was a prefrontal lobotomy which separated the frontal part of his brain from the rest. The operation is believed to free patients from criminal impulses.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

AN APOSTLE OF REVOLT

BY HARI KRISHNA BAKHRU

"A visionary, a dreamer, and an apostle of revolt the late Chitta Ranjan Das was an impatient reformer, obsessed with a zeal for destruction"

"If I die in this work of winning freedom, I believe I shall be born in this country again and again and live for it, work for it with the energy of my life, with all love of my nature till I see the fulfilment of my hope and the realisation of this idea." Deshbandhu C. R. Das.

Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das shines brilliantly in the political firmament of modern India. He achieved things that give him high place among the architects of Indian nation. By his innumerable sufferings and sacrifices in the cause of Indian freedom movement, Chitta Ranjan won the admiration of his countrymen, who bestowed on him the loving title of "Deshbandhu."

Born in November, 1870, Chitta Ranjan was the product of his atmosphere and environments. National awakening had swept the country, when Chitta Ranjan was a mere child. This fact coupled with the revolutionary tendencies in the religious and social sphere, exercised great influence upon his life. After graduating in 1890, he went to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, but failed in his attempt. During his stay in England, he made political speeches, supporting the candidature of Dadabhoy Naoroji for a seat in the House of Commons--speeches which were marked by his intense feelings of patriotism.

A Poet And Journalist

After his return from England in 1893, he took up the legal profession and enrolled himself as a barrister of the Calcutta High Court. But not being successful in his profession in the beginning, Chitta Ranjan took to pen and proved himself a poet of sufficient skill and ability. He was an idealist by nature and temperament. Though small in volume, his works in poetry give a sufficient insight into the working of his mind and art, and reveal with clearness the various phases of his life. He joined hands with Aurobindo Ghose in starting the English weekly, "Bande Mataram."

The year 1905 marked a landmark in the history of India. It was the year when the fatal partition of Bengal was carried out. The anti-Partition movement soon assumed the shape of agitation for Swaraj. A terrorist movement on a wide scale broke out in Bengal. Prosecution of the principal suspects in the conspiracies against the British took place. In most of these cases, Chitta Ranjan appeared as the Counsel for Defence and made the reputation which brought him to the forefront, both in his profession and in the public life of the country. Especially his spirited defence of his friend, Aurobindo Ghose, in the Manicktala Bomb Case won the admiration of the people of Bengal and at once established his reputation as one of the foremost lawyers of the day.

Demand For Swaraj

But Chitta Ranjan's reputation as a politician has eclipsed his reputation as a lawyer. He gave up his very lucrative practice at the Bar and threw himself soul and heart into the national movement of the country. The Bengal Provincial Conference of 1917 over which Chitta Ranjan was called upon to preside proved to be the starting point in his political career. About this time was made the famous declaration of the British policy which the Extremists led by Bal Gangadhar Tilak rejected. Chitta Ranjan joined hands with Tilak and they forged ahead as the zealous advocates of the country's new demand—demand for Swaraj.

Punjab Martial Law

In 1919, a new wave of passion overtook India and Non-Co-operation Movement was started under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. The passage of Rowlatt Act led to the serious discontent in India. Then occurred the atrocities of Amritsar and Jallianwalla Bagh and the promulgation of Martial Law in Amritsar and other places. Chitta Ranjan at this stage threw himself into the currents of active politics of India as one of the members of a non-official committee, set up by the Congress to enquire into the atrocities committed by the British bureaucracy at these places. It was on this Committee that Chitta Ranjan came into close contact with Mahatma Gandhi, who exercised great influence on his subsequent career.

At the Calcutta Congress of 1920, Chitta Ranjan opposed the Non-Co-operation Resolution of Gandhiji. But shortly after, he became a complete convert to the idea of Non-co-operation. In 1921, Chitta Ranjan carried on the Swadeshi Movement in Bengal with great zeal and enthusiasm and was arrested in the autumn of 1921.

Swaraj Party

After his release, with Gandhiji in jail, Chitta Ranjan went back upon the idea of the boycott, and a section of Gandhiji's followers, under his guidance, joined the new Central and provincial Legislatures in 1923 Chitta Ranjan felt that the ony way in which India could progress towards the path of freedom was by pursuing the policy of obstruction of all measures of bureaucracy and thereby forcing the pace of the reforms. This was the ideal which inspired him to wage war against dyarchy within the Council and establish the Swaraj Party. The success of the Swaraj Party in Bengal, the C. P. and at other places gave Chitta Ranjan a unique position in the country as the leader of the New Party. He refused the invitation of Lord Lytton to form the Ministry for the Transferred departments. Twice in 1924 and once in 1925, he was able to overthrow all the proposals for the appointment of Ministers or for the payment of their salaries.

Calcutt. Mayor

In 1924 Chitta Ranjan succeeded in capturing for his Party majority of the elected seats of the Calcutta Corporation, and himself became the Mayor. This capture of the Municipal Corporation gave a unique position and authority to the Swaraj Party as well as to its founder and leader. By the end of 1924, Chitta Ranjan had reached the acme of his glory and he realised that the shadow of death was falling on him. He died a premature death on June 16, 1925.

Tagore's Tribute

"A visionary, a dreamer, and an apostle of revolt," Chitta Ranjan was an impatient reformer, and was obsessed with a zeal for destruction. He did not even hesitate in 1921 from wrecking several hundreds of schools in Bengal on the plea that they were imparting education which would train youngmen for a life of clerical serfdom. Even in his short career as a member of the Bengal Legisiative Council, he stood up as an apostle of destruction. He scotched Dyarchy. In his last speech to the Bengal Legislative Council he said, "My answer to those who ask why I want to destroy is this: I want to destroy because this rotten structure is occupying the place where a beautiful mansion may be erected."

He was the man who first gave check to such powerful Government as the British, and in a brief period of few years changed and widened the entire political and intelletual outlook of the Bengali people. Well might Rabindra Nath Tagore sum up the life work of this great son of Bharat Mata in the following passage: "Man truly reveals himself through his gift, and the best gift that Chitta Ranjan has left for the countrymen is not any particular political or social programme, but the creative force of a great aspiration that has taken a deathless form in the sacrifice that his life represented."

POETRY IN NEW FORMS!

GEO-METRIC VERSE

Poetry Forms in Mathematics

Written Mostly for Fanatics

by

Gerald Lynton Kaufman

SQUARODY

THE SQUARODY'S UNIQUE REFINEMENT
IS SELF-COMPLETE, WITHOUT A SEQUEL.
ITS SIDES ARE PLANE-LY IN ALIGNMENT,
ITS TWO DI-AG-ON-ALS ARE EQUAL.
ITS VERSIFORM MUST BE A LIGHT ONE
WITH QUATRAINS PLEASING TO THE MUSES
SO EVERY ANGLE SEEMS A RIGHT ONE
TO FIT WITH THE HY-POTH-E-NU-SES.
THUS EDITORS WHOSE WITS ARE WITH 'EM
MAY HONOR IT WITH PRAISE ECSTATIC,
ALTHOUGH ITS MON-O-LOG-A-RHYTHM
IS SOMEWHAT LULL-A-BY-QUADRATIC.

RONDEAU-VAL

AN OVAL IS NOT AN ELLIPSE.
A RONDEAU IS FAR FROM A SONNET, BUT MANY A POET MAKES SLIPS - WHEN TRYING HIS TALENT UPON IT. A RONDEAU HAS ROND-OVAL FORM, WHENEVER IT LOOKS LIKE AN EGG, BUT IF YOU COMPOSE ONE, I BEG, REMEMBER ITS LOWER PART DIPS, COMPLETING AN OVULAR NORM - LIKE SECTIONS OF ROUND-BOTTOM SHIPS OR CORPULENT FEMININE HIPS - AN OVAL IS NOT AN ELLIPSE.

IAMBICYLINDER

IAMBIC VERSE, AS DOUBTLESS YOU RECALL
HAS FEET WHEREON THE ACCENTS ALWAYS FALL
THE SYLLABLES, RECURRING SHORT AND LONG
RESOLVE THE MEASURED TEMPO OF ITS SONG
THE CYLINDER TAKES MEASURES ALL ITS OWN
IN FEET OR INCHES, OR IN SCALES UNKNOWN
BUT WHETHER SHORT OR LONG, OR LOW OR HIGH
ITS VOLUME IS EXPRESSED IN TERMS OF PI
IAMBIC CYLINDERS ARE SELDOM FOUND
BECAUSE THEIR MUSIC GOES AROUND AND ROUND
SO PUBLISHERS WHO READ THEM NEVER KNOW
WHAT'S PRINTED ON THE SIDE THAT DOESN'T SHOW!

TOPPERATIC

IN DAYS OF OLD, THE OPERA HAT
DISTINGUISHED THE ARISTOCRAT
IT USED TO BE THE CROWNING GRACE
TO COUNTERACT HIS FROWNING FACE
AND WAS DESIGNED FOR FOLDING FLAT
BENEATH THE SEAT ON WHICH HE SAT
ITS DUAL PURPOSE SOME CONTEND
WAS FOR PROTECTING EITHER END
TODAY THIS HAT IS SELDOM PROPER
TO FIT WITH THE PATRICIAN'S HABITS
THE MODERN USAGE OF A "TOPPER"
IS MOSTLY FOR MAGICIANS' RABBITS

SHORT PANTOUM

THE ENGLISH PANTOUM OR MALAYAN PANTUN
IN STANZAS REPEATING A CATCHY REFRAIN
IS SAID TO BE BASED ON THE RIDDLE OR PUN
WITH INTRICATE RHYMING TO BAFFLE THE BRAIN
IN STANZAS REPEATING A CATCHY REFRAIN
THE CLASSICAL POET HIS TALENT DISPORTS
INTRIGUING HIS READERS AGAIN AND AGAIN
WITH SUBTLE EXPRESSIONS OR FANCIFUL THOUGHTS
THE CLASSICAL POET HIS TALENT DISPORTS
IN LENGTHY SYLLABICS PROTRACTEDLY SPUN
BUT MANY AN EDITOR LIKES THEM IN SHORTS
WITH VERSIFICATION PORTRAYING IN FUN
THE ENGLISH PANTOUM OR MALAYAN PANTUM

SPHERE-RONDEAU

TO FORM A RONDEAU
ON A SPHERE, ONE HAS TO BE
A TRIFLE QUEER. TO KEEP THE METRE
SOFT AND LIGHT, WITH ALL THE SUBTLETIES
IN SIGHT, REQUIRES ONE TO PERSEVERE
DESIGNING LIKE AN ENGINEER, THE WORDS
THAT GREET THE EYE AND EAR, ARRANGING
THE ALIGNMENT RIGHT, TO FORM A RONDEAU
ROLLING CLEAR AROUND A RHYTHMIC HEMISPHERE
THE VERSES HERE ARE SOMETHING NEAR
(ALTHOUGH ADMITTEDLY NOT QUITE)
WHAT AUSTIN DOBSON USED TO WRITE
TO FORM A RONDEAU

PARA-BALLADE

A BALLADE
SHOULD BE COMPOSED
SO ITS VERSES ENTERTAIN
BY THE SENTIMENTS DISCLOSED
IN THE DEPTH OF THE REFRAIN.
POETS FURTHERMORE MAINTAIN
THAT CORRECT BALLADE-DESIGNS
SHOULD BE FASHIONED TO SUSTAIN
FULLY EIGHT-AND-TWENTY LINES!
HENCE I DOUBTLESS SHOULD EXPLAIN
THAT THE "PARA"-FORM HERE SHOWN
HAS BEEN SHORTENED TO CONTAIN
JUST ONE THOUGHT AND ONE ALONE:
FRANÇOIS VILLON! NOTE AGAIN
ALL THE THINGS YOU SAY YOU'VE KNOWN
ADD THE RHYTHM OF A PLANE, CUT OBLIQUELY THRU A CONE!

KEATSODE

I BOUGHT A GRECIAN URN ONE DAY,
BUT SAD TO SAY, I COULD NOT PAY
MY CREDITOR IN CASH
HOWEVER, HE WAS RASH
AND SAID HE WOULDN'T MIND
MY PAYMENTS, MADE IN KIND.
SO, CONSCIOUS OF AN EMPTY PURSE,
I THOUGHT HE MEANT A KIND OF VERSE.
THE WORDS OF KEATS I THEN RECALLED
IN HOPE HE MIGHT BECOME ENTHRALLED
WITH SOMETHING SIMILAR OF MINE
MADE IN A VERSI-FORM DESIGN
AND SHOW NO MORE CONCERN!
BUT SINCE HE HASN'T YET
FORGIVEN ME THIS DEBT
I WAGER HE WILL LEARN
TO BEAR THE LOAD
OF WHAT IS OWED
UPON A GRECIAN URN

OBLONGFELLOW

LIVES OF ARCHITECTS REMIND US
WE COULD MAKE OUR LIVES SUBLIME
IF WE PLANNED TO LEAVE BEHIND US
BLUEPRINTS ON THE SANDS OF TIME

Courtesy: Saturday Review of Literature.

Rulers Can't Proclaim Independence

Draft Resolution For A. I. C. C. Sounds Note Of Warning

NEW DELHI, June 14 (A.P.I.): The draft resolution of the Congress Working Committee on the Indian States, which will be placed before the A.I.C.C. was released this morning.

The resolution states that the A. I. C. C. cannot admit the right of any state in India to declare its independence and to live in isolation from the rest of India and that this would be a denial of the course of Indian history and the objectives of the Indian people.

The hope is expressed that the rulers of the states will appreciate the existing situation in the country and will enter the Indian Union in the interests of their own people and of India as a whole.

Following is the text of the draft resolution—the A.I.C.C. welcomes the association of many Indian States in the work of the Constituent Assembly. The Committee hopes that the remaining states will also co-operate in this building up of the constitutional structure of a free India in which the State units will be equal and autonomous shares with the other units of the federation.

The position of the states in the constitutional changes that are taking place was defined in the memorandum presented by the Cabinet Mission on the 12th May 1946 and the statement of the 12th May 1946. The recent statement of the 3rd June 1947 has not added to these in any way.

The position according to these papers was that the Indian Union would consist of the provinces and the states, that paramountcy would lapse on the transfer of power, and that in the event of any state not entering into a federal relationship with the Union, it will enter into other political arrangement with it.

In the memorandum it was further stated that the British Government had been informed by the Indian States that they desired in their own interests and in the interests of India as a whole, but to make their contribution to the framing of the structure and to take their due place in it when it is completed.

A hope was also expressed that the various state governments which had not already done so would take active steps to place themselves in close and constant touch with public opinion in their states by means of representative institutions.

It was suggested that existing arrangements as between the states and the Government of India should continue in regard to matters of common concern until new agreements were completed

LIMITED PROGRESS

While recognising that some progress has been made in some states towards representative institutions the A.I.C.C. regrets that during this past critical year, since the memorandum of the Cabinet mission, this progress has been very limited both in its extent and quality. In view of the basic changes that are going to take place in India within the next two months, resulting from the complete transfer of power to Indian hands, it is of vital inmportance that progress leading to responsible government should take place rapidly in the states.

The A.I.C.C. trusts that all the states will initiate these changes so as to keep in line with the fast changing situation in India and at the same time produce contentment and self-reliance in their people.

The committee does not agree with the theory of paramountcy as enunciated and interpreted by the British Government; but even if that is accepted, the consequences that follow from the lapse of that paramountcy are limited in extent.

The privileges and obligations as well as the subsisting rights as between the states and the Government of India cannot be adversely affected by the lapse of paramountcy.

These rights and obligations have to be considered separately and renewed or changed by mutual agreement. The relationship between the Government of India and the states would not be exhausted by the lapse of paramountcy.

NO INDEPENDENCE

The lapse does not lead to the independence of the states. Both from the point of view of the spirit underlying the memorandum of 12th May 1946 and the statement of 12th May 1946, as well as the acknowledged rights of the people of the states must have a dominating voice in any decisions regarding them.

Socereignty it is admitted, resides in the people, and if paramountcy lapses resulting in the ending of the relationship of the states to the Crown, the inherent rights of the people are not affected thereby for the worse.

The arrangements made under paramountcy in the past dealt, inter alia, with the security of India as a whole. In the interest of that security, various arrangements were agreed to limiting the power of the states authorities and at the same time granting them protection.

The question of the security of India as well as other matters are as important today as at any time previously and cannot be ignored in deciding the future of the states.

The A.I.C.C. cannot admit the right of any state in India to declare its independence and to live in isolation from the rest of India. That would be a denial of the course of Indian history and of the objectives of the Indian people today.

The A.I.C.C. trusts that the rulers of the states will appreciate fully the situation as it exists today and will in full co-operation with their people enter as democratic units in the Indian Union, thereby serving the cause of their own people as well as of India as a whole.

TRAVANCORE CONGRESS CHIEF WARNS DURBAR

ERNAKUAM, June 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Pattam Thanu Pillai, President of the Travancore State Congress, has warned the Travancore Durbar that the people of Travancore are determined to resist with all their strength any attempt on the part of the Durbar to resist the peoples will.

Mr. Thanu Pillai avers that popular opinion in Travancore is unanimous that Travancore should lose no time in sending its elected representatives to the Constituent Assembly.

Mr. Thanu Pillai, who arrived here 'en route' to Delhi, has replied to Sir C. P. Rmaswaami Iyer's statement declaring Travancore as independent state. He says in his recent press interview the Dewan is reported to have said that the question facing Travancore was as to whether the rule of the Maharajah should continue or not. The Dewan admits in one place the right of the people of Travancore to represent their own views regarding the state joining the Constituent Assembly but insisted that nobody can question Government's right to decide the issue as they like and any attempt to induce the Government to accept popular view will be resisted with all the power they command.

Mr. Thanu Pillai says, "The popular opinion is unanimous that Travancore should lose no time in sending elected representatives to the Constituent Assembly. We know our freedom will be cherished and protected if we become part of the Indian Union"

STOCK EXCHANGE MIRRORS GOVT. POLICY

Shroff On Effects Of Cheap Money And No Planning

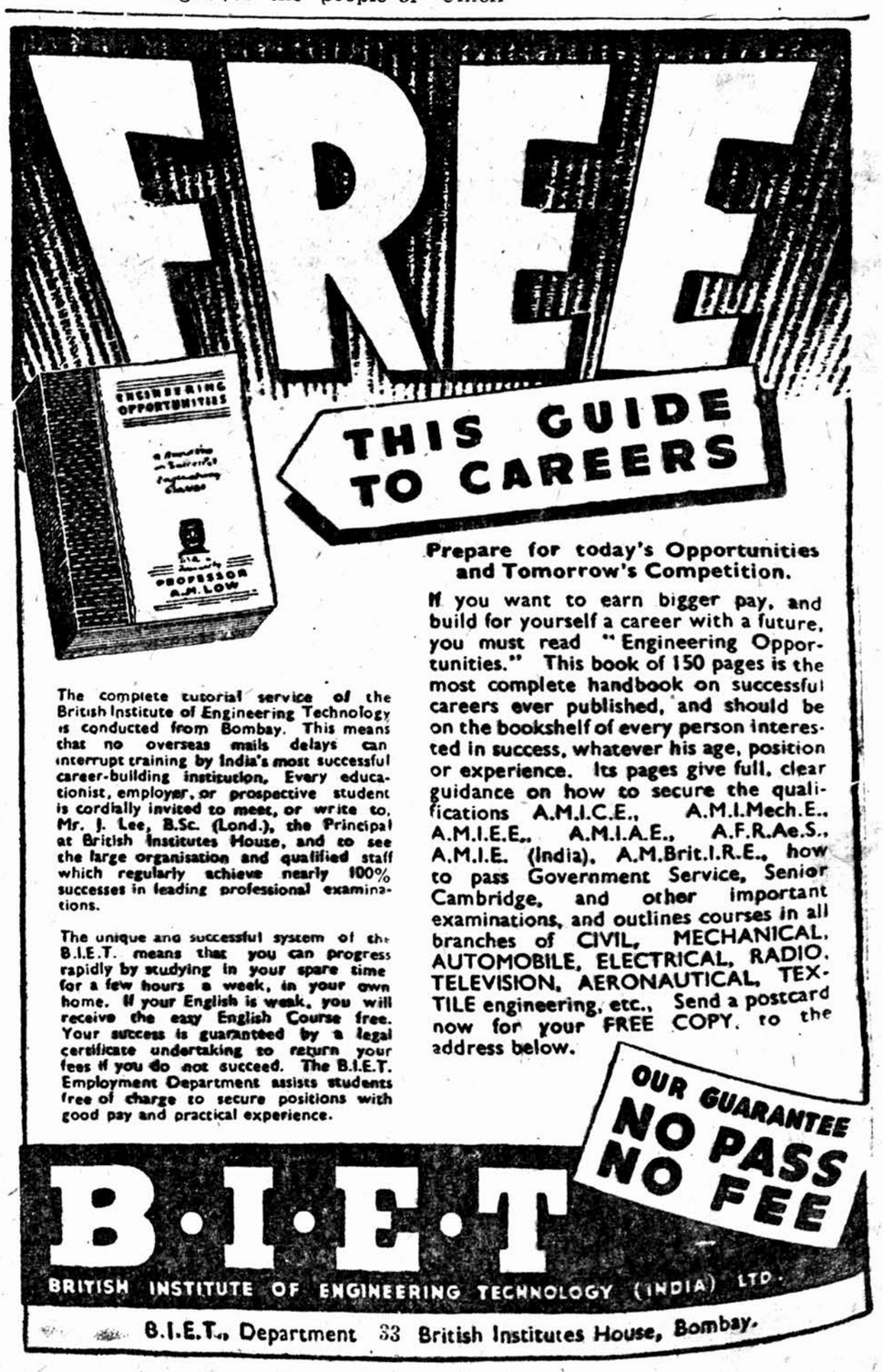
BOMBAY, Saturday.

'Socialise if you please, nationalise if you must, but let that not be done under false pretences, for the choice clearly lies between tolerating economic inequalities which can at least be partially adjusted by a reasonable income taxation and the slavery of the individual to the system implicit in the communistic methods, which in the absence of a great crusading zeal or deep religious faith must inevitably point down the road to serfdom. Let it not be forgotten that if the war has produced an unhealthy crop of anti-social profiteers and black-marketeers it has also spread the blighting plague of moral corruption economic graft and political jobbery through the heirarchy of administrators and controllers from the peon and junior clerk upwards", said Mr. K. R. P. Shroff, in the course of his presidential speech at the annual general meeting of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association today.

Mr. Shroff traced the salient factors which conspired to bring ups and downs in the markets and dealt extensively with the effects of inflation and also of Government controls. Dwelling on the shock which was administered to the market by the Central Government's budget proposals, Mr. Shroff said: "the course of share values is a function of the progress of the nation. The cheap money policy had it been geared to the maintenance of employment and effective demand through the channels of increased productivity, greater production would have assisted in capital formation and expanded the basis of the country's economic activity Pursued for its own sake and without a programme of planned development or production drive, cheap money policy accelerated momentum of inflationary forces setting up a rising wage, cost and price spiral. Inflation like revolution eats its own children and grows by what it feeds on.

The Finance Member from his privileged position has had many a hard and rude word to say about the Stock Exchange little realising that they hold but a mirror to the policy or lack of policy followed by the Government."

It is easy to catch cold
It is easy to get relief
Whenever you are exposed to rain and stormy weather, that is just the moment when colds threaten.
That is the moment too, to apply a few drops of Mistol in each nostril.
Soothing Mistol spreads a protecting film over the inflamed membranes and reduces congestion. It clears up the nasal passages, permitting normal breathing once more.
Mistol
FOR NASAL HYGIENE


FREE
THIS GUIDE TO CAREERS
ENGINEERING OPPORTUNITIES
PROFESSOR A.M. LOW
Prepare for today's Opportunities and Tomorrow's Competition.
If you want to earn bigger pay, and build for yourself a career with a future, you must read "Engineering Opportunities." This book of 150 pages is the most complete handbook on successful careers ever published, and should be on the bookshelf of every person interested in success, whatever his age, position or experience. Its pages give full, clear guidance on how to secure the qualifications A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mech.E., A.M.I.E.E., A.M.I.A.E., A.F.R.Ae.S., A.M.I.E. (India), A.M.Brit.I.R.E., how to pass Government Service, Senior Cambridge, and other important examinations, and outlines courses in all branches of CIVIL, MECHANICAL, AUTOMOBILE, ELECTRICAL, RADIO, TELEVISION, AERONAUTICAL, TEXTILE engineering, etc., Send a postcard now for your FREE COPY, to the address below.
The complete tutorial service of the British Institute of Engineering Technology is conducted from Bombay. This means that no overseas mails delays can interrupt training by India's most successful career-building institution. Every educationist, employer, or prospective student is cordially invited to meet, or write to, Mr. J. Lee, B.Sc. (Lond.), the Principal at British Institutes House, and to see the large organisation and qualified staff which regularly achieve nearly 100% successes in leading professional examinations.
The unique and successful system of the B.I.E.T. means that you can progress rapidly by studying in your spare time for a few hours a week, in your own home. If your English is weak, you will receive the easy English Course free. Your success is guaranteed by a legal certificate undertaking to return your fees if you do not succeed. The B.I.E.T. Employment Department assists students free of charge to secure positions with good pay and practical experience.
OUR GUARANTEE NO PASS NO FEE
B·I·E·T
BRITISH INSTITUTE OF ENGINEERING TECHNOLOGY (INDIA) LTD.
B.I.E.T., Department 33 British Institutes House, Bombay.

Mahatma Commends British Plan To A.I.C.C.

Deccan Queen Dashes Against A Truck

POONA, June 14, (A.P.I.): Three persons were injured when the Deccan Queen, speeding past a railway crossing near Bedewari, about twenty miles from Poona dashed against a truck this morning.

The past moving truck, carrying 26 persons it appears, crashed into the clouded gate at the crossing and came to a dead halt on the railway track. All the passengers in the truck, except for two women, on seeing the approaching train jumped out. The train dashed against the truck and threw it over a distance of 50 feet completely smashing it and seriously injuring the two women.

The driver of the truck was hurt by a flying broken part of the truck. The injured persons were removed to a hospital at Talegaon from here they were brought to Poona.

Gandhiji's Reply To Sir C. P.

NEW DELHI, June 14, (A.P.I.): Addressing today's post-prayer meeting Mahatma Gandhi declared that if a referendum were taken in Travancore the Christians as also the Hindus not excluding untouchables, would vote against Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer's strange idea of independence Travancore" in which" "he hugged the suzerainty of the British" but rejected the suzerainty of the Union of the people of India. If Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer was unable to appreciate his appeal and argument, he hoped the other Princes would recognize the obvious wisdom of making common cause with the people of India including the people of the States.

PAKISTAN GOVT. FROM AUGUST 15

KARACHI, June 14, (A.P.I.): August 15 seems to have been set as a deadline for the establishment of a separate Government for Pakistan and it is expected that by that time a Pakistan Secretariat will be established in Karachi.

According to Mr. Ghulamali Khan Talpur, Minister for Civil Supplies who returned to Karachi from New Delhi yesterday the Pakistan Constituent Assembly would not hold its preliminary meeting at New Delhi in the beginning of July but will meet for the first time in Karachi on July 15.

REFERENDUM IN FRONTIER

NEW DELHI, June 14, (A.P.I.): It is learnt that arrangements for the referendum in the Frontier in accordance with the British Government's plan of June 3 for the transfer of power to India are nearing completion and the referendum will be held from the first week of July till the middle of the month.

STOP PRESS

BOUNDARY COMMISSION PERSONNEL

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, June 14

The Boundary Commission, I learn, will be composed of five High Court Judges, two of whom will be nominated by the Congress and two by the League and one by the Governor-General, Lord Mountbatten.

NEW GOLD FIND

JOHANNESBURG, June 14 (Reuter): A new gold find was announced to-day by Western Holdings, Limited, which said that a Friedesheim Borehole, seven miles south-east of Odendaalrust (Orange Free State, 90 miles north-east of Bloemfontein), encountered a leader reef at a depth of 4,066 feet assaying at 264 in the pennyweight.

TWO KILLED IN AMRITSAR

AMRITSAR, June 14 (API)

Two persons including a police constable were killed and another injured through police and military action in Amritsar to-day. There were six cases of arson during the last 24 hours.

Says It Can Yield Good Inspite Of Defects

Plea To Nation To Repose Faith In Present Leaders

NEW DELHI, June 14.

Addressing the session of the All-India Congress Committee for over forty minutes today, Mahatma Gandhi urged the adoption of the Working Committee's resolution which accepted the Viceroy's announcement of June 3.

He said that the AICC had absolute freedom to accept or reject the resolution. The rejection or amendment of the resolution would mean lack of confidence in the President and the Working Committee and they must naturally resign.

A WORD TO REBELS

Those who talked in terms of an immediate revolution or an upheaval in the country would achieve it by throwing out this resolution. But, he asked, had they the strength to take over the reigns of the Congress and the Government. "Well I have no strength to do it," Mahatma Gandhi said.

He emphasised that he was not pleading on behalf of the Working Committee, but the A.I.C.C. must weigh the pros and cons of the rejection of the resolution. The plan was no doubt defective but they must remember that one could only extract gold out of earth.

CONSEQUENCES OF REJECTION

His views on the plan were known. The acceptance of the plan did not involve only the Congress Working Committee. There were two other parties to it, the British Government and the Muslim League. If, at this stage, the A.I.C.C. rejected the Working Committee's decision what would the world think of it? All the parties had accepted it and it would not be proper for the Congress to go back on its word. If the A.I.C.C. felt so strongly on this point that this plan would do a lot of injury to the country, then it could reject the plan. The consequence of such a rejection would be the finding of a new set of leaders who could constitute not only the Congress Working Committee but also take charge of the Government. If the opponents of the resolution could find such a set of leaders it could then reject the resolution if it so felt. They should not forget, at the same time, that peace in the country was very essential at this juncture.

The Congress was opposed to Pakistan and he was one of those who steadfastly opposed the division of India. Yet he had come before the A.I.C.C. to urge the acceptance of the resolution. Sometimes certain decisions, however unpalatable they might be, had to be taken.

NO MORAL COMPULSION

The A.I.C.C. Mahatma Gandhi said, should not accept the resolution out of any moral compulsion but should do so from conviction and a sense of duty. The A.I.C.C. could reject the resolution if it could be sure that such a rejection would not lead to turmoil and strife in the country. The members of the Working Committee were old and tried leaders who were responsible for all the achievements of the Congress hitherto and in fact they formed the backbone of the Congress and it would be most unwise, if not impossible, to remove them at the present juncture. All Congressmen should understand what their duty was at this time and to do it silently. Out of mistakes sometimes good emerged. Lord Rama was exiled because of his father's mistake but ultimately his exile resulted in the defeat of Ravana, the evil.

"I admit that whatever has been accepted is not good. But I am confident good will certainly emerge out of it" he said. The A.I.C.C. he hoped was capable of extracting good out of this defective plan even as gold was extracted from earth.

APPEAL FOR COMMUNAL UNITY

Appealing for communal unity Mahatma Gandhi said that the plan put both Hinduism and Islam on trial. Would the Hindus, he asked, prove by their conduct that Mr. Jinnah was wrong? The plan afforded them an opportunity to disprove Mr. Jinnah's theory that the Muslims were a separate nation and were something apart from the Hindus. Even the smallest minority should feel secure and happy in India. A Harijan would not consider India to be truly democratic and free until untouchability was completely eradicated. He would again urge that by accepting an imperfect plan, they could all the same extract good out of it and make India a land where there was no discrimination and a land where there were no inequalities.

Mahatma Gandhi advised the members to shed all fear. Nothing could go wrong if they were honest, sincere and straightforward.

INDIAN STATES

Mahatma Gandhi concluding, made a passing reference to the Indian States. He said he himself was a State subject. In the past there was no difference between British India and the States. When the Congress demanded independence, it was not merely for British India but also for the people of the Indian States. Now some of the Princes were claiming independence for themselves when paramountcy lapsed. This was wholly wrong and unjust. He would again tell the Princes that if they desired to exist as servants of their subjects, then neither the Congress nor anybody else could touch them. All this time the Princes had been dependent upon the British Government and they derived no benefits from them. It was amazing that they were reconciled to be under British tutelage but they could not remain in a union run by millions of free people. Whether the Princes liked it or not, independence was coming, he said.

A. I. C. C. PROCEEDINGS

NEW DELHI, June 14, (API): The All India Congress Committee commenced its session at 2-30 p.m. in the Constitution Club, here, today There was a fairly good attendance of members and a small number of visitors were also present.

Armed guard stood outside as the members arrived. The proceedings commenced with the singing of "Vande Mataram" after which the Congress President, Acharya J B Kripalani, addressed the session

NO NEW POLICY

Congress acceptance of His Majesty's Government's latest plan was already implied in the declared policy of the Congress that it "cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will," said the Congress President. Stating that this principle had been accepted by the Congress Working Committee in its resolution passed in September 1945, Acharya Kripalani said: "If the majority of the people in Bengal, the Punjab, N.W.F.P. and Baluchistan wished to secede we could not, consistently with our principles compel them not to do so. All that we could do was to see that the will of the people in those areas was clearly ascertained and further to see that in those districts of Bengal and the Punjab where the majority of people did not wish to secede, they were not compelled to do so. This the Congress has succeeded in doing."

ONE PEOPLE DESPITE .....

"Though we have accepted the possibility of partition under certain circumstances," Acharya Kripalani said, "we have in no way given up our faith in the unity of India, which the Congress has cherished and worked for ever since its inception. This unity is both a geographical fact and a historical necessity. Indians are one

(Continued on Page 10.)

New Curfew Order In City

BOMBAY, June 14 (A.P.I.): A press note issued by the Director of Publicity, Bombay, today says: "Curfew has been ordered for seven days from today in the following places and areas in Bombay. DeLisle Road from its junction with Arthur Road to its junction with Currey Road. The hours of curfew are from 8 p.m. to 6 a.m."

BAN ON ASSEMBLIES EXTENDED

BOMBAY, June 14 (A.P.I.): The Commissioner of Police, Greater Bombay has extended for a further period of one month from June 16, his order prohibiting assemblies and processions in greater Bombay, says a press note issued by the Director of Publicity Bombay.

AMRITSAR MARKETS ALL CLOSED

"Completely Deserted" Streets: More Cases Of Arson

AMRITSAR, June 13, (A.P.I.): Fourteen cases of arson were reported during the last 24 hours from different parts of the town. There were three cases of stabbing and two bomb explosions.

A three hour round of the city by the A.P.I. correspondent showed that the streets were completely deserted. Markets did not open at all.

Out of the 14 cases of arson 10 took place today. In all 18 houses were burnt.

The man who was injured in Dhab Katikian on the 11th instant died in hospital toay while the Municipal clerk who was stabbed yesterday also succumbed this afternoon.

There were two explosions in the city one of which caused a slight damage in Kucha Gojran. The other explosion in Chowk Karori was ineffective.

LAHORE INCIDENTS

LAHORE, June 14, (A.P.I.): Immediately after the lifting of the sixty-hour curfew two houses were set on fire in Kuch Purbian this morning. The Additional Deputy Commissioner Mr. H. B. Williams visited the spot and watched the fire fighting operations.

One person was fatally stabbed in Baghbanpura this afternoon.

An attempt was made to set a house on fire in Park Lane in the sixty-hour curfew-bound area of Mozang. Another fire rekindled in Kutch Harishah in Mozang area. Some thatched huts were reduced to ashes near Gurdwara Shahidgunj. One house was burnt in Gali Gujran and two cases of fire-raising were reported from old Kotwali and Naulakhai police station area.

The A.P.I. was officialy informed at 4-30 p. m. that the District Board School Building, Kahna Kachha, a few miles from here was set on fire.

According to Mr. H. B. Williams, Additional Deputy Commissioner, there was no appreciable change in the communal situation in Lahore today.

48-HOUR CURFEW IN BENARES

BENARES,: A weaver was stabbed yesterday while on his way to the market to sell silk sarees. It was believed to be an attempt to deprive the weaver of his costly sarees.

The victim has been admitted into the hospital and is progressing satisfactorily.

Some weavers retaliated last night and fataly stabbed a person belonging to the assailant community.

Section 144 Cr. P. C. which was applied to Benares a month ago, has been renewed for a further period of one month.

A 48-hours curfew has been imposed on three mohallas in the jurisdiction of Aampura police station where a fatal stabbng incident took place last night tomorrow curfew will be relaxed twice two hours in the morning and one hour in the evening.

A. I. C. C. DISCUSSES BRITISH PLAN

(Continued from Page 9.)

people and one nation and no amount of political bargaining or bickering can undo the basic ties of kinship of blood, race and the heritage of a common culture. Though we may have to part company now, sooner or later this basic unity will assert itself and those who are anxious to break away now will be equally anxious to return to the common lap."

PREPOSTEROUS CLAIMS

"In the meanwhile", the Congress President continued, "whatever the provocation and whatever the measures we may be obliged to adopt, we must not slip from our tradition of wholesome nationalism into the blind alley of communal fanaticism. Because some of our people have lost their senses, we must not on that account lose ours. If we do that then we shall have justified Mr. Jinnah's preposterous theory that we are two nations and not one. One evil breeds another. The claim of the people in some Muslim majority areas to separate and Sovereign Statehood has led to similar claims by some rulers of the States. These are preposterous claims to which we can never agree.

WARNING TO PRINCES

"The Congress has conceded the right of self-determination to the people of a territory and not to their arbitrary rulers who in no way represent the will of their people. As a matter of fact it is against the wishes of their people and in the hope of perpetuating their autocracy with the help of foreign intrigue and arms that some rulers are anxious to declare their sovereign independence, taking advantage of the British Government's statement that the British Paramountcy will lapse after August. We cannot accept, and will not accept, the interpretation that with the lapse of British Paramountcy the States that were always part of India automatically cease to be so. The Princes, if they are wise, will respect the will of their people and will not try to do what even their suzerain in England cannot do. Mahatma Gandhi who is their best friend, has already warned them that if they do not take time by the forelock now, they will cease to be. As constitutional rulers, respecting the sovereignty of their people, they have a glorious part to play in the destiny of India. As petty tyrants misled by their Dewans they can only have an inglorious end."

BETWEEN TWO MEETINGS

Reviewing the political developments since the A.I.C.C. met some five months ago, the Congress President said that to save the Constituent Assembly, the A.I.C.C. accepted the December Six statement which was made only to satisfy the Muslim League. Quoting the former Secretary of State, Lord Pethick-Lawrence's speech in the House of Lords on February 25, the Congress President said that it was patent from his speech that the main issue (December Six statement) was decided along the lines which the Muslim League had asked them (H.M.G.) to do and there was a response from the Congress. But unfortunately there still remained the refusal of the League to come into the Constituent Assembly.

A NEW SITUATION

The British Government, Acharya Kripalani said, instead of asking the League to leave the Interim Government issued another statement through the Prime Minister on February 20. In that statement, while giving the definite date by which the British would quit India, they put a clause as to whom they would hand over power, in words that were bound to lead to conflict. They said that "H.M.G. will have to consider to whom the powers of the Central Government in British India should be handed over, on the due date, whether as a whole to some form of Central Government for British India or, in some areas, to the existing Provincial Governments, or in such other way as may seem most reasonable and in the best interests of the Indian people."

THE IMMEDIATE RESULT

At that time, Acharya Kripalani went on to say, in the whole of India there were only two League Ministries—in Bengal and Sind. The League, therefore, tried to upset Ministries in the Punjab and N.W.F.P. by its "own special brand of non-violent non-co-operation." The result was that the Coalition Ministry had to resign. Even then the League could not form a Ministry of its own and Section 93 was applied. This led to rioting in many parts of the Punjab. "The League could not", he said "however, by its bullying and coercive agitation turn out the Congress Ministry in the N.W.F.P. All that it could do was to create extensive rioting to which the only sufferers were the Frontier Hindus and Sikhs who had nothing to do with the Congress. The Punjab rioting led the Hindus and Sikhs to make a demand for the partition of the Punjab for administrative purposes. This, it was supposed, would give its own Ministry in the West and the Hindus and Sikhs their own Ministry in the East."

PUNJAB AND BENGAL

The Working Committee in their meeting of March eight formulated and accepted the demand of the administrative division of the Punjab. What applied to distracted and harassed Punjab applied equally to Bengal where the League Ministry's whole effort was to use the Government machinery to favour one community against another. It was hoped that, if the Provinces were divided, communal tension and rioting might possibly disappear.

NEW VICEROY AND NEW PLAN

As the League's demand for Pakistan remained, the Hindu and Congress demand for partition of Bengal and the Punjab became more urgent and insistent. The appointment of the new Viceroy also raised hopes that some solution would soon be found by the British Government. As soon as the new Viceroy came, he initiated talks with the leaders of the three parties, the Congress, the Sikhs and the League. As a result of these talks he took to England on May 18, proposals that were generally agreed upon by the leaders. These proposals were embodied in the British Government's statement of June 3.

The Congress Working Committee at its meeting on June 2 considered these proposals and generally accepted them. A letter of acceptance was sent to the Viceroy on behalf of the Committee by the President on June 2.

The A.I.C.C., he said, had met today either to ratify or reject the commitments that had been made by the Working Committee on June 2. Acharya Kripalani explained that the resolution before the House accepted the possibility of certain parts of India seceding from the Indian Union but that, he said, was already implied in the declared policy of the Congress.

Pandit Govind Ballahb Pant, then moved the following resolution:—

"The A. I. C. C. has given careful consideration to the course of events since its last meeting in January last and, in particular to the statement made on behalf of the British Government on February 20 1947, and June 3 1947. The Committee approves and endorses the resolutions passed by the Working Committee during this period.

The Committee welcomes the decision of the British Government to transfer power completely to the Indian people by next August.

The Congress accepted the British Cabinet Mission's statement of 16th May 1946, as well as the subsequent interpretation thereof dated 6th December 1946, and has been acting in accordance with it in the Constituent Assembly which was constituted in terms of the Cabinet Mission's plan. That Assembly had been functioning for over six months and has not only declared its objectives to be the establishment of an independent sovereign Republic of India and a just social and economic order, but has also made considerable progress in framing the constitution for the free Indian Union on the basis of fundamental rights guaranteeing freedom and equality of opportunity to all Indians.

LEAGUE'S REFUSAL SEQUEL

In view, however, of the refusal of the Muslim League to accept the plan of 16th May and to participate in the Constituent Assembly, and further in view of the policy of the Congress that "it cannot think in terms of compelling the people in any territorial unit to remain in an Indian Union against their declared and established will? The A.I.C.C. accepts the proposals embodied in the announcement of 3rd June which have laid down a procedure for ascertaining the will of the people concerned.

The Congress has consistently upheld that the unity of India must be maintained. Ever since its inception more than 60 years ago, the National Congress has laboured for the realization of a Free and United India, and millions of our people have suffered in this great cause. Not only the labours and sacrifices of the past two generations but the long course of India's history and tradition bear witness to this essential unity. Geography and the mountains and the seas fashioned India as she is, and no human agency can change that shapes if come in the way of her final destiny. Economic circumstances and the insistent demands of international affairs make the unity of India still more necessary. The picture of India we have learnt to cherish will remain in our minds and hearts.

The A.I.C.C. earnestly trusts that when present passions have subsided India's problems will be viewed in their proper perspective and the false doctrine of two nations in India will be discredited and discarded by all.

A.I.C.C. ACCEPTS IT

The proposals of June 3, 1947 are likely to lead to the secession of some parts of the country from India, However much this may be regretted, the A.I.C.C. accepts this possibility, in the circumstances now prevailing.

Though freedom is at hand, the times are difficult and the situation in India demands vigilance and a united front of all those who care for the independence of India. At this time of crisis and change when unpatriotic and anti-social forces are trying to injure the cause of India and her people, the A.I.C.C. appeals to and demands of every Congressman and the people generally, to forget their petty differences and disputes and to stand by vigilant, disciplined and prepared to serve the cause of India's freedom and defend it with all their strength from all who may seek to do it injury."

ONLY WAY TO FREEDOM

Pandit Govind Ballah Pant moving the resolution said that this was the only way to achieve freedom and liberty for the country. It would assure an Indian Union with a strong Centre which could ensure progress and help the country take her rightful place in the world. In the Indian Union the two nation theory would not be tolerated and every citizen would have to give absolute and implicit loyalty to the State. Otherwise he would have no place in this country and would become an alien.

The Congress, Pandit Pant said, had made every possible effort to come to an agreement with the Muslim League Mahatma Gandhi had tried to negotiate with Mr. Jinnah. The Congress Working Committee in its March resolution invited the League for consultations. The Constituent Assembly on numerous occasions had invited the League members to take their place in the Assembly and help in the shaping of the future constitution of the country. But the League had ignored all these appeals.

The Congress had worked hard and sacrificed everything for the sake of unity. But there was a limit beyond which it could not go. The choice today was between accepting the statement of June 3 or committing suicide.

A LANDMARK

Commending the resolution Pandit Pant said that since the A.I.C.C. last met many eventful developments had taken place. Of these the two most outstanding were H.M.G's statement of February 20 and their subsequent statement of June 3. The February 20 statement was the fulfilment of the Congress demand for the British to quit India. This was also a great landmark in the long history of British rule in India. It was felt, however, that June 1948 was too distant and the statement of June 3 took note of the urgency. The British Government had expressed their determination to remove every vestige of their rule over India by August 15. This was indeed a great victory for the Congress and one for which it had striven long and sacrificed much.

CONCESSIONS TO LEAGUE

Pandit Pant went on to say that it was the declared policy of the Congress not to coerce any unwilling areas to join the Union. This position had been made clear as far back as at the time of the Cripps Mission. The Congress did not like partition and in fact was always opposed to it, but in their resolution of March 3 they had stated that conditions in the country necessitated an aministrative partition of the Punjab.

Detailing the Congress efforts to placate the Muslim League, Pandit Pant said that the Congress had accepted the principle of party suggested by Lord Wavell. Later the Congress accepted the Cabinet Mission's plan with its groupings and Sections and with its weak Centre. In addition the Congress also conceded to the League a communal veto. In fact this gave the League a veto. In fact this Indian affairs. Nevertheless, the League refused to join the Constituent Assembly. The only result of

(Continued on Page 12.)

KANAN DEVI *keeps her skin clear and lovely with Lux Toilet Soap...*

This popular singing star values her smooth, clear skin very highly, and always gives it the best of care—she knows that lasting skin-beauty is only achieved by regular beauty care. That's why Kanan Devi always uses Lux Toilet Soap.

You should use this pure, white soap too. You'll find its perfumed, active lather will keep your skin soft, radiant and flawless.

Kanan Devi's latest performance in Pioneer Production's "Chandra Sekhar" will delight her old fans and win her a host of new admirers.

LUX TOILET SOAP

The Beauty Soap of the Film Stars!

LTS.169-50-40 LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

Mr. Ratanchand Hirachand, Chairman of the Indian Hume Pipe Co., who has been re-elected President of the Engineering Association of India (Bombay Presidency Branch.)

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, June 14, (A. P. I.): Following is the daily weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, total rainfall from 1st June, 1947 and departure from normal, recorded at 08-00 hours (I. S. T.), on Saturday, 14th June, 1947:—

Ahmedabad 103 83 0 0 minus 0.5, Bangalore 85 69 0 1.6 minus 0.3, Baroda 101 82 0 0 7, Belgaum 83 69 T 2.6 minus 0.9, Bhopal 99 80 0 1.4 plus 0.1, Bhuj 99 83 0 0 minus 0.4, BOMBAY 91 81 0 2.2 minus 3.8, Calcutta 94 85 0 7.1 plus 3.3, Calicut 84 75 0.4 18.7 plus 2.6, Colombo 87 80 0.2 6.9 plus 1.5, Dehra Dun 100 74 0.2 1.3 minus 0.3, Delhi 107 91 0 0 minus 0.5, Honavar 85 75 1.6 16.8 7, Hyderabad (Dn.) 97 77 0 2.1 0, Hyderabad (Sd.) nil, Indore 99 78 0 0.2 minus 1.8, Karachi 89 85 0 0 minus 0.1, Kodaikanal 68 59 0 3.3 plus 1.0, Lahore 110 85 0 0 minus 0.2, Madras 103 84 0 0 minus 0.9, Mahableshwar 68 64 0.2 7.3 minus 3.6, Mangalore 84 78 0.5 15.3 minus 3.2, Marmagao 7 77 0.9 17.0 plus 4.9, Mussoorie 79 61 0.3 2.9 minus 0.3, Mysore 83 69 0 1.8 plus 0.4, Ootacamund 66 52 T 1.7 minus 2.0, Palghat 86 75 0.8 10.9 7, Peshawar 105 83 0 0 minus 0.2, Poona 90 76 0 0 minus 2.1, Rajkot 102 81 0 0 minus 0.7, Ranchi 98 76 0 7.4 plus 4.0, Shillong 72 63 1.7 8.5 minus 0.2, Sholapur 95 74 0 2.6 0, Simla 80 58 0.4 1.1 minus 0.1 Srinagar 75 54 T 1.1 plus 0.7, Surat 93 84 0 0.1 minus 1.0.

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS.

FORECAST TILL THE MORNING OF 16-6-47:—Local showers are likely in the south Konkanpatti. Isolated light showers may also occur in the Bombay Karnatak, Desh, south Mawal and the north Konkanpatti.

OUTLOOK FOR SUBSEQUENT 2 DAYS:—No large change.

BOMBAY HISTORICAL SOCIETY: The 22nd annual general meeting of the Society will be held on Monday (June 16), at 6 p.m. in the Bombay Legislative Council Hall.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

SUNDAY, June 15.

BOMBAY—1.

244 m. (1,231 kc/s)—7:30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'amel) 7-40 News (M) 7-50 News (G) 8-0 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Govindrao Barhanpurkar (Pakhawaj) 8-45 Gujarati Garbigeeto (by Kusum Shroff and Sisters) 9-0 Aftab-i-Music Ustad Faiyaz Khan (Desi) 11-0 Film Song 11-45 Gujarati musical Rupak (by J. B. Vachha).

12-15 p.m. Shamala Madgaonkar (Sarang) 12-45 News (M) 12-50 News (G) 12-55 G. T. Tilak (Vocal) 1-25 News (H) 1-30 News (E) 1-40 Music 4-20 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Gauri) 4-45 Shankarrao Khatu and Party (Abhang) 5-0 Govindrao Barhanpurker (Pakhawaj) 5-15 Programme for children (M) 5-45 Shingul (Rabab) 5-55 Locals 6-0 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-15 Shankerrao Khatu and Party Gaulan (Janabai) 6-30 Ajit Merchant (Gujarati Geet) 6-45 Mohammad Siddiq (Ghazal aur Geet) 7-0 Programme of Gujarati Garbigeeto (by Kusum Shroff and Sisters) 7-15 G. Barhanpurker (Pakhawaj) 7-30 Wamanrao Sadolikar (Marwa) 8-0 News (M) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Kavya Darshan (M) 8-45 Jal Kamal (Gujarati Rupak) 9-0 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 B. B. C. News 9-40 Programme Parade 9-45 Air Orchestra (by D'Amel) 10-0 Symphonic Hour.

• PILES •
CAN BE TREATED WITH
PILEX PILLS AND OINTMENT
SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS
FREE LITERATURE FROM
HIMCO LABORATORIES
Post Box 54. 251. Hornby Rd., Fort, Bombay

CITY & SUBURBS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Vad 11, 2003.
Muslim: Rajjab 25, 1366.
Parsi: Deh 15, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-01 a.m., Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide 09-10, 20-37. Lowtide 02-37, 14-52

Today's Engagements

Y.M.C.A. WODEHOUSE ROAD: Song Service today (Sunday) at 8-30 p.m. Special Anthems by the Basel Mission Church Choir, and vocal and instrumental solos by Mrs. E. E. Velu.

SADHRA SANGH: A general meeting will be held today (Sunday) at Saraswati School, Gazder Park at 4-0 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS: "HUMAN POWERS ARE UNFOLDING" is the subject of a public lecture to be delivered today (Sunday) evening at 6-15, at Jehangir Wadia Building, Opp. Flora Fountain.

BOMBAY ASTROLOGICAL SOCIETY: Mr. K. V. Soman will deliver lecture on "Elementary Astrology" at 4 p.m. and Jyotishacharya Y. K. Pradhan will deliver a lecture on "Health and Longevity" at 5 p.m. today (Sunday) at Liberty High School, Princess Street.

"ANDHRA YUVAJANA SANGHAM BOMBAY: Debating Society will be inaugurated by Sjt. N. C. N Acharya on "Journalism as a field of social service" at Podar College of Commerce, Matunga today (Sunday) at 5 p.m. Sjt. B. H. Rao will preside.

CONDOLENCE MEETING FOR JODHPUR RULER'S DEATH: A public meeting will be held in the Trading Hall of the Marwadi Chamber Building on the ground floor at 5-00 p.m. today (Sunday) under the Presidentship of Hon'ble Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal to express heartfelt sorrow on the accidental and untimely demise of Maharaja Dhiraj Sir Omedsinghji Air Commander King of Jodhpur.

MUSLIM AMBULANCE SOCIETY: Annual general meeting to-day (Sunday) 10-30 a.m. at Ambulance Hall, 152, Kambekar Street.

THE PROGRESSIVE GROUP PAPER: Progressive Group Symposium on Br. Plan the trird session of the Symposium of Representative opinion on the British Plan organized by the Progressive Group will be held at Green's on Monday 16th June, 1947, at 6 p.m. when the following will speak:

Mr. Teja Singh, Bombay Sikh Leader.

,Mr. Kajrolker, Schedule Caste.

Mr. L. K. Oak, Secretary of the Communist Party.

And a spokesman of the Independent Party.

BOMBAY TAMIL SANGHAM: Thirukural Study Class at 10 a.m. today (Sunday) at the Sangham premises.

CONDOLENCE MEETING: To mourn the death of the late R. B. G. K. Mhatre today (Sunday) at Vanmali Hall, Dadar, at 4-30 p.m.. Mr. D. K. Ovalekar will be in the chair.

NATIONAL KANNADA EDUCATION SOCIETY: Annual meeting, new Kannada School premises near King's Circle Rly. Station, Matunga, 9 a.m.

MR. L. M. PATIL: A two-day session of the Nasik District Post-War Reconstruction Conference will be held at Nasik on June 16 and 17. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Excise and Reconstruction, Government of Bombay, will preside, who will also attend a meeting of Prohibition Workers on Monday (June 16) and will address a public meeting later in the day.

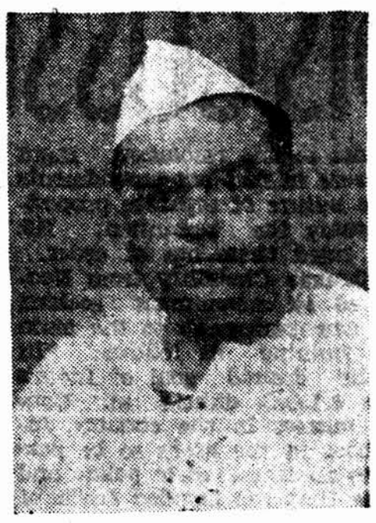
PRICE CONTROL ON POTATOES REMOVED.

The Government of Bombay have by an Order of June 14, 1947, removed the price control on potatoes in Bombay City and the Bombay Suburban District.

AKALI LEADERS MEET

NEW DELHI, June 14, (UPI): Some Akali leaders including Master Tara Singh had a conference here yesterday with some Sikh Rulers including the Maharaja of Faridkot to come to a settlement regarding the Sikh demands in Nabha, Patiala, Faridkot and other Sikh States for representations in the services in the vital interests affecting the Sikhs. The conference concluded without any tentative decisions being arrived at.

32-PAGE BOOKLET
'VITALITY SUPREME' by Gambers – a rational, scientific course on Vitality-Building is sent FREE on request.
This must-be-studied course is sure to benefit you. Do drop a postcard for it this very day.
BRIJMOHAN & CO. BOMBAY, 1.



Mr. Babubhai Chinai, one of the members of the Indian Trade Delegation to Japan.

INCREASED SALARY TO PHYSICAL EDUCATION DIPLOMA HOLDERS

The Government of Bombay has decided to give to the diploma-holders in physical education a special pay of Rs. 10/- in their scales of salaries, over and above the advance of Rs. 5/- admissible at present. The special pay is sanctioned on a temporary basis for a period of 5 years, in the first instance.

ORDER ON AHMEDABAD PRINTER

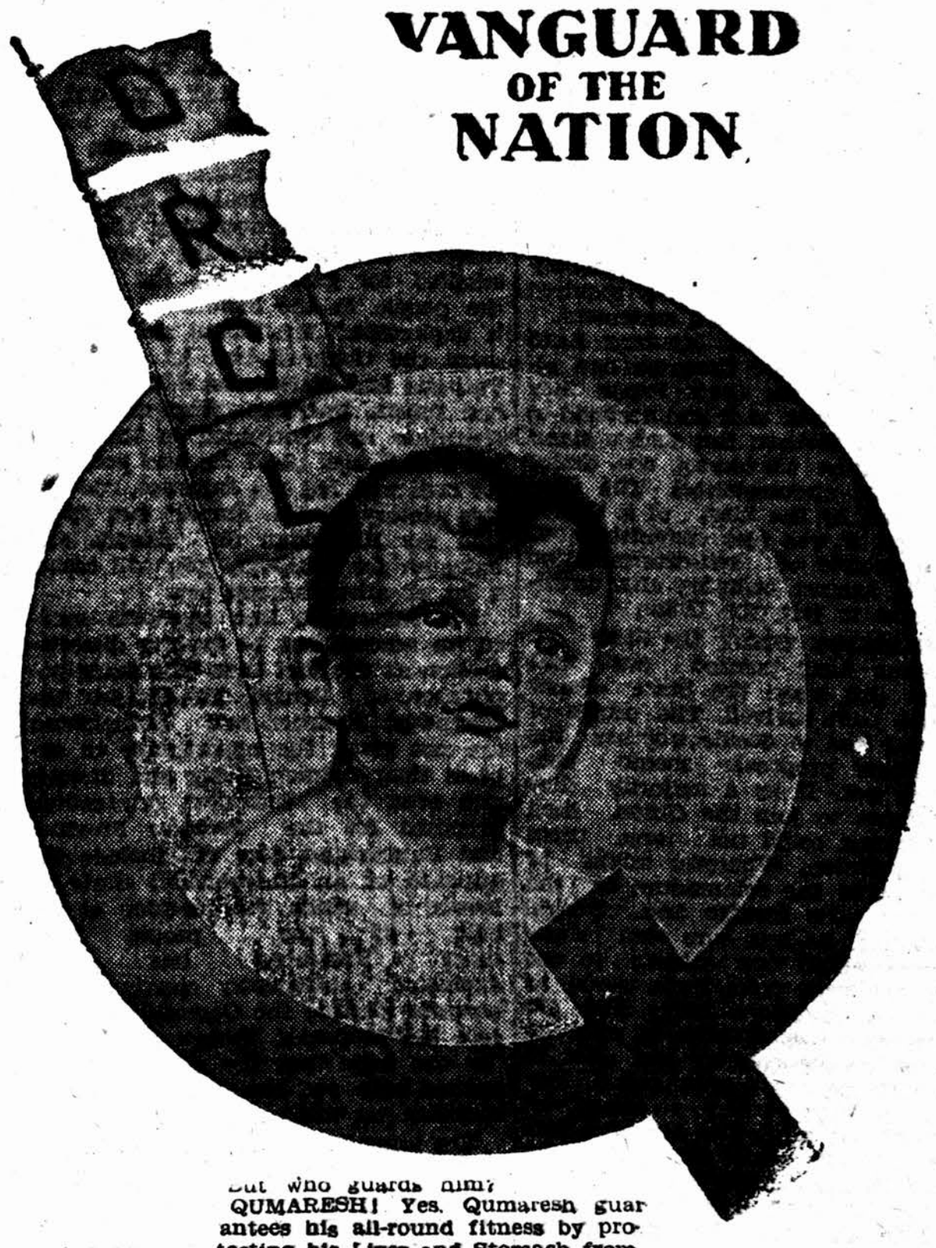
Under the Bombay Public Security Measures Act 1947, the Government of Bombay has served an order on Mr. Natvarlal Desai, the printer and publisher of the Gujarati daily newspaper, "Bharat," of Ahmedabad, directing him not to print or publish any matter bearing on the communal situation or on any communal question, for a fortnight.

WASHING COMPANY GUMASTA MANDAL: General Meeting today (Sunday), at 3 p.m., at Kennedy Bridge, Girgaon.

For Shattered Nerves
ENERGON
A New Tonic
Containing Glycerophosphates Iron and Strychnine with Vitamin B Complex and Lecithin.

Obtainable from All Good Chemists
BENGAL CHEMICAL
Agents.
ORIENT DRUG AGENCY.
DEVKARAN MANSION,
Princess Street, Bombay 2.

Dr. B. N. DESAI. L. M & S.
Hydrocel Specialist who—
WITHOUT OPERATION
CURES HYDROCELE in one sitting in 15 minutes. Now permanently in Bombay has at present two consulting rooms (1) SARDARGRIHA HOTEL, CRAWFORD MARKET (2) IVANHOE BUILDING 4th floor BACKBAY RECLAMATION Fort Phone—27390 for details with certificates send 4 As stamps

VANGUARD OF THE NATION


But who guards him?
QUMARESH! Yes. Qumaresh guarantees his all-round fitness by protecting his Liver and Stomach from all diseases. Not only him. Qumaresh is equally beneficial to his parents and grandparents as well
Qumaresh
Specific for Liver and Stomach troubles

A. I. C. C. DISCUSSES BRITISH PLAN

(Continued from Page 10.)

these concessions was widespread disorder. While he did not blame anyone for these disturbances, it was a fact that the League gave effect to their direct action programme.

Under these circumstances the Congress had to take a decision in consonance with its principles of non-violence and self-determination. the only democratic and practical solution was to accept the statement of June 3. This would give a strong Indian Union. He wished to make it clear that the use of the words "Hindustan" and "Pakistan" was wrong.

INDIA WILL REMAIN

All that could happen in accordance with the statement of June 3 was that certain provinces and parts of provinces could secede and India would remain. Those who did not want to join the Indian Union—in which the rights of the individual and of minorities were guaranteed and where there would be a Sovereign Republic—could stay out, but he was sure that such people, among whom were the Dewans of Certain States would regret their decision to stay out.

Concluding Pandit Pant said that it was better to accept the statement of June 3 rather than fritter away their energies in trying to keep unwilling people in the Union. He urged Congressmen to bear in mind the directive to the country in the resolution to maintain a vigilant and united front when unpatriotic and anti-social forces were trying to injure India and her people. Congressmen should forget their differences and stand united and disciplined to fight such disruptive forces.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad seconding the resolution disagreed with Pandit Pant that the June 3 statement was superior to the Cabinet Mission's proposals. He had all along held the view that the May 16 statement was the best solution of our problem. To that view he continued to adhere.

At his very first meeting with Lord Mountbatten, Maulana Azad said, he was asked if the country could wait for some time so that an agreement could be arrived at. He (Maulana Azad) told the Viceroy that the situation in the country would brook no delay and the question should be settled either way at once. He did not think that the present decision was the right decision, but the Congress had no alternative. The choice before the Congress was not which plan to accept and which to reject, but whether the present state of indecision and drift should continue. There was the unfortunate problem of internal disorder and strife and there was the obstinacy of the Muslim League. Taking into consideration all factors the Congress Working Committee came to the decision that an immediate settlement was urgently required and accepted the June 3 statement.

It might be argued, Maulana Azad said, that since the Congress had already accepted the State Paper, they should have stuck to it and declined to do anything further. But such a stand would hardly be the correct one under the present circumstances. The Congress stood by the ideal of a United India, but it was also committed to the principle of self-determination and was against coercing any unwilling areas to join the Union.

DIVISION ONLY ON MAP

Maulana Azad pointed out that even at this stage the State Paper had not been shelved. The people of the areas had to decide whether the State Paper proposals should continue or not. If by a majority they decided not to join the Union, then the Congress could not force them into the Union. Whatever might be the result of the referendum or the decision of the Punjab and Bengal Legislatures, he was sure that those provinces which now sought to cut themselves away from India would, in the very near future, hurry back to the Union. "The division is only on the map of the country and not in the hearts of the people, and I am sure it is going to be a shortlived partition", he said. The Maulana was confident India would soon emerge as a powerful and strong nation.

Having accepted a defective plan it should be our endeavour now to put it into practice in such a way that its defects were minimised. "Our attitude towards our countrymen", he said, "should not undergo any change by the reason of the facts that certain parts had elected to secede"

12 AMENDMENTS

The House took up consideration of amendments to the resolution.

The Congress President said that he had received notice of twelve amendments to the resolution. Eight of these were in fact not amendments but in the nature of separate propositions opposing the resolution. He, therefore, ruled them out of order.

Mr. Rajkumar Choudhry from Noakhali moved an amendment seeking to add a new paragraph to the main resolution running as follows: "In view of the desired goal of India's unity, the A.I.C.C. directs all Congress Committees in the country, including those in the areas to be partitioned, to so frame their policy and programme that the Divided India of today may become united tomorrow by our mutual treatment, of confidence and honourable co-operation".

NEED FOR NEW DIRECTIVE

Mr. Choudhry realised that the Congress Working Committee had accepted H.M.G.'s plan owing to 'inevitable circumstances' and possibly because they had no other alternative. "Let us accept what we have got", he added, "but let us direct Congress Committees inside Hindustan areas and also in the Pakistan areas to try for the reunion of Bengal and the Punjab with a view to achieving the final unity of India". Mr. Choudhry appealed to Pandit Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Acharya Kripalani to get elected—at least one of them—to the Eastern Pakistan Constituent Assembly to ensure confidence among the Hindu minority in the Eastern Pakistan Zone. He also made an appeal to the Hindus of the Indian Union to treat the Muslim minorities in their areas fairly and properly. This would be one of the ways of safeguarding the Hindu minorities in Pakistan.

The President announced at this stage that he had received notice of an amendment from Mr. Sushil Chandra Dey to the effect that "Sardar Patel should join the Pakistan Constituent Assembly with a view to have an effective hand in framing the future Constitution of Pakistan and also to fight the battle with Mr. Jinnah." (laughter).

The President ruled it out of order, but announced amidst roaring laughter "if you can induce Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to go to Pakistan and fight with Mr. Jinnah, I have no objection."

PATHANS LET DOWN

Mr. Joharilal Jhanjhadia (Ajmer) moved an amendment which while accepting the principle of referendum specified in H.M.G's plan, sought to reject the method of ascertaining the will of the people through representatives elected by means of separate electorates. He suggested a method of direct adult franchise which alone could elicit the will of the people.

Mr. Abdul Ghani moved an amendment suggesting to make it clear that the Congress was accepting the plan "despite the fact that the procedure adopted for ascertaining the will of the people in the Frontier Province is deplorable." Mr. Ghani said he was sorry the Congress had let down the Pathans and Nationalist Muslims who had fought Pakistan. Why was a referendum not demanded in the Punjab and Bengal also? He was prepared for civil war, but not injustice. "do not give victory to Mr. Jinnah and those who say Hindustan for Hindus and Pakistan for Muslims; You will create a lot of aliens among you."

Mr. Jagannath Rao (Andhra) moved an amendment to express dissatisfaction at the fact that "the adult population of Bengal, the Punjab, the Northwest Frontier and Baluchistan are not given the opportunity to express their opinion freely and directly and even the restricted referendum proposed for the Frontier Province and Baluchistan does not include the question of an Independent State in favour of which the opinion of the bulk of the people of those Provinces has been expressed sufficiently clearly." He however, desired the Committee to accept the proposals, though reluctantly, "in the hope that the major political parties may yet come to an understanding on these important issues."

The amendment also sought a declaration that the Congress would continue unabated its efforts to bring back the seceding parts into an Indian Republic which would be based on a just social and economic order.

DOWNRIGHT SURRENDER

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa then addressed the House.

Mr. Choitram Gidwani, the Sind Congress Leader, in a forceful speech asserted that whatever might be the merits of the June 3 plan—and of course the Indian Union could have a strong Centre for which the Congress had been striving—it cut at the very root of the unity of India. Despite the weakness of the May 16 plan it at least preserved the unity of India, an ideal which the Congress had cherished all these years. But now that unity had been broken up. Already many of the Princes were claiming absolute sovereignty and there were signs of India being broken into fragments. The unity of India was much more precious than the advantages of a strong Centre. He characterised the resolution as a downwright surrender to brute force and violence.

REJECT IT.

Mr. Purshotamdas Tandon, the principal opponent to the resolution, in an impassioned speech said that the A.I.C.C. must reject it and that it was not sufficient for acceptance to say that an adverse vote would hurt the prestige of the Working Committee. "The Working Committee is made by you who have been chosen by the people. The Working Committee may make a mistake, but you must give your decision. I appeal to you to perform your duty. Compared to the people and to the country, the Working Committee is a small thing. Acceptance of the resolution will be abject surrender to the British and to the Muslim League. The Working Committee has failed you, but you have the strength of millions behind you and you must reject this resolution."

ADMISSION OF WEAKNESS

The decision of the Working Committee was an admission of weakness. He said that the reasons which even on their own admission had persuaded the Working Committee to propose the resolution were that they were faced with difficulties, difficulties of administration due to the obstructive tactics of the League, to the large scale disturbances that had taken place in the country, and to the fact that no agreement could be reached with the League. But other countries had had to encounter similar obstacle on the road to freedom, particularly in the United States. We would have to face many greater difficulties than had come up hitherto. The Working Committee had accepted the plan in weakness and out of sense of desperation. At the same time they expressed the hope that they would later unite. That was dishonest. Those who had fought many a battle for India's freedom were not frightened and they must be strong and resist. Those that were weak deserved no sympathy. They had resisted the British before and they could do so again.

THAT "NON-COERCION" THEORY

In support of the resolution it had been said that Congress could not go back on its policy of non-coercion. If that was so what would they say to the States who expressed their intention to remain independent. There would be numerous pockets of Moslems in India who would say they wanted to go to Pakistan. What would they say to them?

Concluding his eloquent plea for the rejection of H.M.G.'s plan of June 3, Mr. Tandon said the Congress had always talked of the people and never of Hindus and Muslims as it was doing to-day. But accepting the offer would not benefit either. Hindus in Pakistan would live in fear and Muslims in India would do the same. The Congress hope of building up a new synthesis of Hindu and Muslim culture would be shattered if the resolution were accepted. He added that he could tolerate the British Raj rather than partition.

DEATH OF NATIONALISM

Maulana Hifzur Rahman following Mr. Tandon vehemently opposed the resolution which he characterised as "a communal measure the like of which had never come before the A. I. C. C. in its whole history." The British had said that they were definitely quitting by June 1948 and he did not see that there was sufficient hurry to split up the country. By doing so no one would gain. It had been possible for him as a Nationalist Muslim to get favourable decisions for Muslim minorities by appealing to the majority community on grounds of nationalism, but that would not be possible in the future as the resolution would be the death of nationalism. The minority problem would not be solved, but made more acute. The only people would gain would be the British who were determined not to leave the country with any possibility of unity in the future.

SUPPORT TO RESOLUTION

Syed Naushir Ali, supporting the resolution said that it would not be wise to disturb the decision of the Working Committee in view of the fact that no better alternative seemed to be in sight. The Muslim Leaguers wanted Pakistan. They would have their Pakistan now. If they find it to their advantage—he was absolutely certain they would not—and if indeed the two parts of India would be happy and prosperous, the A.I.C.C. should have no reason to regret its decision. If on the other hand, as was apprehended and as was more probable, it would not be possible for the two parts of India to live in prosperity and peace, then there would be an opportunity for the Congress to try and create an atmosphere in which the two parts might again unite.

Shrimathi Ram Dulari said that Pakistan should not have been accepted without a reference to the entire organisation. The proper thing would be, she said, that the present A.I.C.C. should be dissolved and new elections should be held on the issue of Pakistan.

RESOLUTION OPPOSED

Mr. Jagat Narain Lal who moved a resolution for a United India at the Allahabad session of the A.I.C.C. in 1942, opposed the present resolution. He said there should be no compromise in so far as the unity of India was concerned.

Dr. Kitchlew, President of the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee said that he and others like him who had spent a whole lifetime fighting for nationalism could not now see that very nationalism go to pieces. He characterised the resolution as a surrender. The present conflict was a straight fight between nationalism and communalism and his experience in his own province showed that at least for the moment, communalism had the better of it. This was due to unscrupulous propaganda. He was sure that with a proper mass contact programme, communalism could be defeated. But this work should be undertaken in the true nationalistic spirit.

Mr. Devraj Sethi said that the partition of the Punjab would result in the establishment of landlordism in the western Punjab. He feared that Pakistan would be ruled entirely by the Muslim Leaguers and that the minorities would have a rough deal.

Mahatma Gandhi then addressed the A.I.C.C.

INCONSISTENT ATTITUDE

Mr. Sushil Chandra Dev said that the present resolution was inconsistent with the previous professions of the Congress. It was strange that the Congress had not only agreed to Dominion Status but a division of the country as well.

Dr. Rammanohar Lohia, Socialist leader, speaking on the resolution advised the A.I.C.C. to remain neutral. While he agreed that the resolution was bad, they were themselves responsible for the acceptance of the plan of June 3. They could not blame the leaders as they themselves were weak and the leaders were therefore forced to accept H.M.G.'s proposals. Therefore they could not vote against it. On the other hand as they saw objections to it, they could not support it either. Continuing, Dr. Lohia said that the Union Jack and all that it stood for should go from every part of the Indian Union after August 15 and there should be no excuse for retaining any vestige of British control after that day.

QUESTION OF STATES

Some Muslim Leaguers might think, or they might have been told that the Pakistan they had got was merely a beginning. But he wished to make it clear that this decision was final and they could not get anything more. Indian States within India's boundaries could not stay out. If we were independent to-day, then there would be only one answer to those of the States who said they would stay independent. We must give them the answer now, not by guns or aeroplanes, but by asserting that all the communities within the States were sovereign and the people of India would stand by them.

The Indian Union, he wished to make it clear, must not have religious or communal angle—no matter what news came from neighbouring areas. In the Indian Union there could be no talk of aliens: All must be Indians. In the Union Government or in the Union Assembly however there would be no place for those who had helped the British power. He also stated that there was no question of Pakistan Assembly or Pakistan Government meeting in the territory of the Indian Union.

Concluding, Dr. Lohia said: "We have to conquer and march forward; because some parts secede from the parent body we must not forget that India is one: By this I mean that all the communities must have a common concept of citizenship.

The Congress President at this stage adjourned the meeting till 2-30 p.m. to-morrow when discussion on the Working Committee's resolution would be resumed.

Four Goals At Any Cost

Munshi On Partition Of India And After

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, former Bombay Home Minister, told a Progressive Group meeting today that the June 3rd Plan, envisaging the secession of parts of the country was inspired to a certain degree by "the fact that the bulk of the Mussulmans of India have not kept pace with the rest of the country in developing a national consciousness."

Not only the Hindus but the Sikhs, the Christians, Parisi and Anglo-Indians were inspired by "a common aim", but the bulk of the Muslims had developed an "anti-national" outlook he said, tracing the causes that led to partition.

CONGRESS FAILURE

Congress "failure" to release the part which strength played in the making of a nation, the unleashing of the "forces of bestiality", British attempts to weaken the Central Government which found itself without adequate power to check violence and lastly, the May 16 Plan which let loose a wave of frustration in the country, were, in Mr. Munshi's view other powerful contributory causes that resulted in the evolution of the "Mountbatten Plan."

Though the June 3 Plan dealt a death-blow to "Akhand Hindustan", Mr. Munshi believed that, despite the secession of certain parts, "India had emerged stronger and more compact. "Her policies will be more vigorous, he said. "At every step, even in the use of a word, we will not have to wait upon the whims of those who have worked themselves into an antagonism to the very idea of nationhood."

India of the future, according to Mr. Munshi. "though comparatively less extensive will be inspired by a more intense nationalism and certainly more power."

..CONCEPT OF PARAMOUNTCY

Charecterising the recent moves of Hyderabad and Travancore as "independence-stunts", he said: "The rulers of these States think that paramountcy is dead. But paramountcy is not a mere legal concept. Its root is in the strength and the power to protect the frontiers of India and to control aggressive elements in the country from attacking each other."

That paramountcy would rest in the "Republic of India" and in no other State. The Republic would not derive from "dynastic prestige". It was the result of "the Indian people willing themselves a strong national Centre." The people of Hyderabad and Travancore, suppressed by "medieval autocracies", shared this will to evolve a strong Centre.. Mr. Munshi predicted that these artificial barriers created by "short-sighted" statesmen would crumble before the "national will."

Mr. Munshi pictured four goals "to be secured at all costs": production that would lead to plenty; unity of heart, culture and ideals; strength even if conscription was enforced and lastly "Government led by Pandit J. Nehru."

NEXT CONSEMBLY SESSION

NEW DELHI, June 13 (U.P.I.): Enquiries in the Constituent Assembly Secretariat reveal that July has been tentatively fixed for the commencement of its next session. This session is likely to be a prolonged one as it will have to discuss and finalise the reports of (1) the Union and Provincial Constitution Committees, (2) The Union Powers Committee, (3) Minorities Committee, (4) Tribal and Excluded Areas Committees, and (5) The committee on Linguistic Provinces.

Madras Resignations From Consembly

MADRAS, June 13 (A.P.I.): Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Revenue Minister and Mr. H. Sitharama Reddi Industries Minister, it is learnt, have sent in their resignations to the Prime Minister from their membership of the Constituent Assembly.

According to the directive of the Congress High Command, six members of the Madras Cabinet are required to resign their seats from the Constituent Assembly.

"All Power & Authority Derived From People"

A-I States' People's Conference Executive Commends Deccan Rulers' Stand

NEW DELHI, June 14 (AP.I.): The Standing Committee of the All India States peoples conference has passed a resolution commending the principles underlying the Deccan States' Union. Out of several experiments to bring together such groups of states in different parts of India. the resolution says only the Deccan States Union has aimed at creating geographical boundaries of units and establishing responsible government under a board of rulers presided by one amongst them as the constitutional head.

COMPOSITE STATE

A thorough study of the principles on which the Union is sought to be constituted proves the sincerity of the rulers in the matter of establishing composite state with a view to linking it as a component unit of the Indian Union.

The principles on which the Deccan States Union is to function include the following:—

1 A declaration by the rulers of the participating states that all powers and authority are derived from the people:

2. A declaration by the rulers that the constitution-making body would consist of people's representatives only from the states agreeing to participate in the Union; the rulers' representatives occupying merely —a position of advisers who can take part in the discussions but without any right to vote:

3. The constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly of the (Deccan States) Union shall not be changed for a period of ten years except on a resolution passed by the Union Legislature by a three fourths majority of the total sanctioned strength and with the assent of the constitutional head.

4. The question of powers prerogatives and privy purse of individual rulers of the participating states would be referred to a Board of Arbitration consisting of the president Indian Constituent Assembly, the President of the All India States Peoples' Conference, the General Secretary of the A.I.C.C. (Mr. Shankarrao Deo) and two nominees of rulers. The decisions of this Board would be binding on the rulers concerned as well as the people.

5. Administrative political boundaries as between the participating states would be wiped out.

A separate resolution deplores the growing tendency "to encourage sectionism in certain states, particularly in the army' and says the army should be open to all classes of people.

The resolution refers to the sudden disbanding of Jat units in the Jodhpur infantry and urges that the jats will be given full facilities to serve in the army in all ranks.

HOW INDIA LOST INDONESIAN RICE

BATAVIA, June 14 (Reuter): India lost probably as much as 10,000 tons of paddy through the absence of its rice ships in Indonesian harbours this year.

This was stated by an authoritative Indonesian source here. The source said that although some uneconomic shipping delays happened at the rice ports late in 1946, it was an insufficient reason to justify the long absence of India's vessels in 1947.

According to this source, at least 5,300 tons were ready in January at the ports of Cheribon, Banjuwangi and Probolingo for ships that never came in

Free Frontier Near Achievement

PESHAWAR, June 13, (A.P.I.): Dr. Khan Sahib, the Frontier Premier declared at press conference: "The Free Frontier is our goal and that goal is almost achieved". Dr. Khan Sahib said: "as pathans we want to be absolutely free and independent from any foreign domination. Efforts are, however, being made against our ideal by a certain class of people who exist for themselves only and always live on the labours of others. But that class is disappearing from the rest of the world and it will also vanish from N.W.F.P. very soon."

When asked whether the conditions in the Frontier were tranquil enough to conduct the proposed referendum, Dr. Khan Sahib said: 'Not'. At present discipline in this province is so badly undermined that the establishment of peaceful conditions will be a difficult task. I can do a good deal in this direction and I am sure of success, but there are deliberate obstacles in my way and those can only be cleared up by higher authorities."

Starvation Death In Khandwa

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 12: A 'Bhil' is reported to have died of starvation at village Nagar Savar, near Daifodiya in the Khandwa district. It is reported that there is an acute shortage of food grains in the said area and it is feared that if immediate steps were not taken to rush in the supply of the foodgrains the condition will be further worsened in the said area.

More To Be Labour Parliamentary Secretary

Mr. Sukhdeo T. More, M.L.A. (Dhulia), has been appointed as the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Labour. In the absence of the Minister Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who is proceeding to Geneva to attend the I.L.O. Conference.

MEDICAL LEADERS ENTHUSIASTIC OVER NEW INSECTICIDES

Insecticides are no longer considered merely a means of avoiding the inconvenience and discomfort caused by insects. They are now highly valued by medical authorities for their effectiveness in disease prevention. Modern insecticides destroy flies, mosquitoes, lice and other insects which are carriers of dangerous diseases.

Two insecticides stand out prominently in the fight against insects. They are DDT and pyrethrum. DDT is a complete departure from the earlier method of killing insects by constant use of sprays and powders. A 5% DDT oil solution is ideal for long-lasting effect because its killing power persists long after it has been applied. When sprayed on walls, ceilings, doors, screens and other surfaces, DDT retains its killing power for weeks and even months after spraying. It is in this long-lasting killing power that DDT contrasts so favorably with all other insecticides. Once it has been sprayed the oil evaporates, leaving a deadly film of DDT on the surface. When insects touch this film they become gradually paralyzed and eventually die. DDT is not quick-acting and possesses no great knock-down qualities.

Unlike DDT, pyrethrum brings quick death to insects. Pyrethrum comes from a daisy-like plant that grows in large quantities in Kenya, British East Africa. Through skillful blending of synthetic compounds and pyrethrum, knock-down sprays have now been produced which are far superior to the pre-war type of pyrethrum insecticide. Insects caught in such a spray become paralyzed, fall to the ground and quickly die. A pyrethrum spray can clear a room of annoying insects very rapidly.

Entomologists recommend the use of a 5% DDT spray with its long-lasting killing power and a pyrethrum spray with its quick-killing action to rid the home completely of insects.

A Deadly Pair of Insect Killers...

CONTAINS 5% DDT
MADE IN U.S.A.
FLIT
Surface Spray
CONTAINS 5% DDT
FOR SPRAYING WALLS CEILINGS AND OTHER SURFACES
DRIES AND LEAVES A FILM THAT KILLS FLIES · MOSQUITOES ROACHES · BED BUGS MOTHS · ANTS
CONTAINS PYRETHRUM + SYNTHETIC COMPOUNDS
FLIT

To be sure you get **FLIT SURFACE SPRAY,** ask for the green tin with the marching soldiers. When you buy **FLIT,** look for the soldier on the yellow tin.

For long-lasting protection, *use* **FLIT** *Surface Spray*

For quick killing power, rely on **FLIT**

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

Globe Employment Bureau, Agra, Promptly arranges employments of every nature in India and abroad. Apply stating qualifications. 6198

Wanted:—One hundred young educated men to join the all India Organisation scheme of an Old established Life Office as Life members and in Officers post. Good footing with the prosperity of the Company. Box No. 6159 "Bombay Chronicle."

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted Agents to sell the remaining shares of Aryan Silk and Cotton Mills Ltd., 12 Chowringhee Square, Calcutta, a progressive national concern.—paying Dividends Apply sharp to Managing Agents. (2961)

Wanted Suppliers of Assorted Fountain Pens & Stationery Goods. Interested parties may send quotations to: P. N. Chowdhury & Co., 3/1-A, Thakur Radha Kanta Lane, Calcutta-3. (6182)

PERSONAL ADLETS

The readers of this paper may kindly supply their full names and addresses to:— Bhogilal Hiralal Shah and Company, Post Box Number — 713— Bombay. 1.

MACHINERY FOR SALE.

For sale appx. 92,000 feet acid grade quality Steel Wire Rope, 100 to 110 tons tensile, 2.5/8" circumference, in fairly good condition. Offers to General Manager, D. H. Ry., Kurseong, N. Bengal. (4009)

For Sale—Brand New American Electric Drying Machine (36" x 30" Troy Minute Man Jr. Reversing Tumbler) best for Laundry. Contact Traders care Station-Master Malir (Karachi) Sind (6084)

MEDICAL ADLETS

ISEC Home Study Courses: "Successful careers in the India of Tomorrow" (Foreword by Sir M. Visveswaraya) guides you to pass recognised examinations in your branch of Engineering, Technology or Commerce. Special Courses for Competitive (Federal Commission), Actuarial and Cambridge Examinations. Success guaranteed under India's ablest professors. Mention profession interested to Secretary Post Box 1173/Y, Bombay 1 6172

MISCELLANEOUS

Wanted a room independent or with a partner above 16 sq. feet for a manufacturer in Fort or up to Dadar near Rly. Station. Apply Box No. 6199 "Bombay Chronicle".

PUBLIC NOTICES

THE BANK OF KOLHAPUR, LIMITED.

Head Office: KOLHAPUR.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have been pleased to extend the period of payment of Allotment Money and Premium on the New Share Capital by one month to 15th July 1947.

G. R IDNANI,
General Manager.

Kolhapur, 11th June 1947.

(4003)

"MILK"

REMINDER

(SUPPLY DURING JULY)

Existing consumers and new entrants to the Government Milk Distribution Scheme are reminded that they can renew their Milk Cards or obtain new ones for the month of July from the Milk Centres up to morning of 16th June 1947.

The price of milk for July will be 13 annas per seer.

Further particulars may be had at the Milk Centres.

D. N. KHURODY
Milk Commissioner,
Bombay.

Available for
IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Brand New 4" M.S. Pipes,
Outer Diameter 4½", screwed and socketted Length 22 ft. to 24 ft. Suitable for High Pressure. Weight per foot 10 lbs. Communicate with M/s. BHARAT IRON & STEEL SYNDICATE, 34/1-K, Ballygunj Circular Road, CALCUTTA, 19. Office Phone No. Cal. 6686 & Res. Phone No. P. K. 3860.

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER

Recipient of many Gold Medals & Certificates from Maharajas Judges and notables Annual life reading monthly details Rs. 5 3 questions Re 1 (Horoscope or writing time required) Pandit Kalipur M SRINIVASA ACHARIAR. Chandrika. 2-B Eldams Road. Teynampet. P. O. Madras

Applauded by all as a GREAT PICTURE Of THE YEAR Successful Screen-adaptation of POET TAGORE'S

FAMOUS CLASSIC "The Wreck"

MILAN

Direction: NITIN BOSE
featuring.
RANJANA, DILEEP KUMAR

MIRA MISRA
Sat. Sun. 4 shows—
1, 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.

Advance Booking Daily 10 a.m. to 12

IMPERIAL

CLARION CALL to The Youths
PRAKASH PICTURES'

SAMAJ-KO-BADAL DALO

ARUN, MRIDULLA, YAKUB
Shantarin Umakant

Director:
VIJAY BHATT

Music: KHEMCHAND PRAKASH

2 SECOND WEEK!

Royal Opera House

Daily 3-30, 6-30 & 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.

Booking 9-30 to 12-30 & 3-30 to 6-30

An EVERGREEN Release

NEWS FROM CITY MARKETS

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, June 14.

The local cotton market was favourably influenced at the start on reports of some export sales Shanghai and Australia are reported to have bought about 15,000 bales and further sales to European are expected.

The market opened at Rs. 4/4 above the previous close and September delivery was quoted at Rs. 450/8. There was moderate buying and some covering and September advanced at Rs. 451/4. At this level the demand was satisfied and recent buyers were inclined to book profits. This liquidation quietened the market and September was quoted at Rs. 449/4, July also after advancing at Rs. 440 quietened at Rs. 438/8.

The market quietened further and September declined at Rs. 448/8. The market closed at 2 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. July	Rs.	437	8 0
I.C.C. September		448	4 0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES
Bombay, June 13.

	Highest	Lowest	Closing
July	437-1/2	435	436-1/8
Sept.	447	444-7/8	446-1/4
Karachi 4F.			
July	48/4/6	47/12/6	48/1/6

NEW YORK COTTON STEADY

New York, June 13.

The continued selling of surplus mill stocks and promising crop prospects served as restraint on buying interest. The Consus Bureau reports that linters produced since August 1st totalled 945,000 bales compared with 960,000 in the corresponding period last season. The market rallied during the afternoon on covering and increased mill buying. The scarcity of contracts and firmness of securities together with inflation chatter gave additional impetus to the improvement Although profit-taking eventually checked the upswing the market closed firm.

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, June 13

July	35.92+02
October	30.97+07
October Highest	31.04+14
October Lowest	30.65—25
December	29.88+13
January	29.42+22
March	29.42+16
May	28.72+12
Middling Spot ..	38.02—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, June 13.

July	35.72+01
October	30.92+05
December	29.80+07
March	29.12+11
May	28.62+09
Middling Spot	37.15

CHICAGO WHEAT
Chicago, June 13.

July	2.12-3/4 to 2.12-3/4
September	2.10-3/4 to 2.10-3/4
December	2.09-1/2 to 2.09-1/2
May	2.06-1/4 to 2.06-1/4

LONDON BULLION
London, June 13.

Silver Spot	43 d
Silver Forward	43 d
Gold	£8/12/3

LONDON WHEAT
London, June 13.

Australian Wheat (bulk) F. B. O.	103 June/July quoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, June 13.

	£
Consols 2-1/2 p c	93-1/8
Conversion Loan 3-1/2 p c 1961	112-1/8
War Loan 3-1/2 p c 1952 and after	105-1/2
Funding Loan 4 p c 1960/90	118-1/8
Victory Bonds 4 p c	120-1/2 exdividend
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	12-3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Lon. Reg.)	116
National Bank of India	36

GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, June 14.

The Bullion market remains manipulated by professional operators. Ready silver opened at Rs. 171/2 and declined at Rs. 170/10 under scattered selling and steadied at Rs. 170/12. Ready gold was placed at Rs. 112/14 while Ashad business was done at Rs. 112/4. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 72/10.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, June 14.

The produce market was firm on active buying by offices against previous export sales while professional operators were bidding up castorseed quotations.

Linseed July August was quoted at Rs. 28 and September business was done at Rs. 28/4, linseed oil was placed at Rs. 18/12.

Castorseeds September delivery opened at Rs. 141/8 and after declining at Rs. 141 advanced at Rs. 142/8 on active buying by professional operators. Madras quality Bombay delivery was quoted at Rs. 29/12, Goa and/or Navlakhi delivery was quoted at Rs. 29/4 while Bold were quoted at Rs. 28, castorseeds oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 22 and Commercial quality was placed at Rs. 19.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality were placed at Rs. 32, Coromandal at Rs. 31/2 and Bold at Rs. 31, groundnut oil ready Bombay Mills Rs. 19/2, June delivery Rs. 18/8 and July delivery Rs. 18/14.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE.

BOMBAY, June 14.

Tata Ordinary 395; Tata Deferred 1960; Indian Iron 34/10; Steel Corpn of Bengal 28/8; Bombay Dyeing 1065; Central India 305; Gokak 316/14; Kohinoor 627/8; Simplex 344/8; Swadeshi 632/8; Tata Power 1660; Associated Cement 173; Belapur 267/8; Bombay Burma (Old) 480; Scindia 32/4; Central Bank 98/2; New India 82/8; Tata 2nd Pref. 163/12.

WALL STREET MARKET FIRM

NEW YORK, June 13.

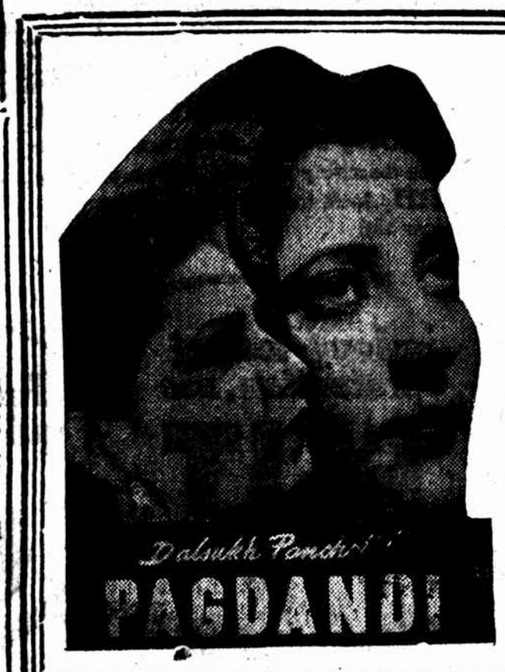
Stocks: Weekend influences were apparent in the market and prices hardly moved in slow featureless trading. The continuation of the consolidation phase found evenly divided mixed chances of mostly fractions to one point. Gold and silver stocks, oils, motors, distillings and foods were mostly higher while communications, aviations, chemicals, rails, rubbers and utilities eased. The averages were industrials 174.02 and rails 44.72. Gold stocks continued to feature in an otherwise quiet market which continued to absorb profit-taking satisfactorily and prices were somewhat higher on an average. The interest in gold shares with some issues advancing as much as two points is said to be based on the expectations that Britain and Canda will increase the price of the metals. Even some bearishly inclined technicians now suggest that the basic market trend is still upward subject to occasional interruption. The possible veto of the tax bill seems only momentarily unsettling because it is already more or less discounted but a Truman signature is likely to start a further upswing. Prices finished buoyant in one of the best weeks so far in 1947 when a late rally on weekend covering and investment interest brought gains up to three points. Soft drinks minings, farm implements, rails, chemicals, motors, steels and containers were the best supported. The market closed firm.

American Telephone & Telegraph	159-1/4
American Holding Co.	28
Anaconda Copper Mining	34-1/2
Chase National Bank	34-1/2
Sinclair Oil	15-3/8
Firestone Tyre & Rubber Co.	45-1/2
General Electric Co.	35-5/8
General Motors	57-1/4
Ingersol Rand	108
International Nickel	31-1/8
National City Bank of New York	39-1/4
New York Central Rail Road Co.	14
Socony Vacuum Corporation	16
Texas Corporation	63
Union Carbon and Carbide	105
U. S. Smelting Refining Mining Co.	44-1/2
U. S. Steel Corporation (Common)	67-1/8
Western Union Telegraph	21-1/8

POSITION OF SCHEDULED BANKS.

Statement of the position of scheduled Banks as at the close of business on the 6th June:—

	Rs.
Demand Liabilities in India	670,30,63,000
Time Liabilities in India	349,30,32,000
Cash in India:	
(1) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes	33,94,24,000
(ii) Rupee Coin	2,24,53,000
(iii) Subsidiary Coin	58,11,000
Balances with Reserve Bank	111,82,87,000
Advances in India	419,18,47,000
Bills discounted in India	15,03,46,000



It's REFRESHINGLY Different
DALSUKH PANCHOLI'S
UNUSUAL TALE of
an UNUSUAL KING

PAGDANDI

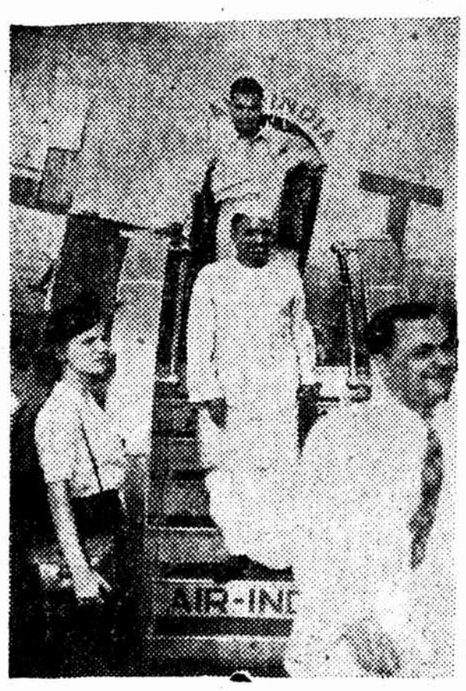
AKHTARI, PADMA, GYANI
SUDERSHAN, DURGA MOTA

Director: Ramnarain Dave
Songs: D N. MADHOK
Music: Khurshid Anwar

LAMINGTON

Daily: 4, 6-45 & 9-30 p.m.
Sun. Matinee at 1 p.m.
Ad. Booking 10 to 11-30 and 4 to 6-30 p.m.

A JAISINH Release



Labour Member Jagjiwan Ram arrived in Bombay on Friday evening 'en route' to Geneva, for the conference of the International Labour Organisation. He and Bombay Labour Minister Tapase will officially represent India.

NIZAM'S EFFORTS TO BUY GOA?

Negotiations Reported To Be Under Way In Portugal

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NOVA GOA, June 13: Hyderabad according to a usually reliable source, is making efforts to purchase Goa before the declaration of the Nizam's Dominions as an independent State.

Officialdom in this medieval Portuguese colony has been suddenly roused from its slumber and is agog. The air here is thick with expectations which may take the people of Goa by surprise. Even in and around the gubernatorial secretariat the news is discussed in a hushed voice.

It is said that the need for an outlet to sea, has made the Nizam cast eyes on Goa for a long time Now that this potentate's dream of being a sovereign monarch is about to be realised, the desire to acquire a port is naturally growing greater

Negotiations are, it is learnt, proceeding in Lisbon on a high level basis.

The recent pronouncement of the Portuguese Minister of Colonies, knowledgeable circles here say, was just a bombastic prelude to the sale of Goa to the Nizam, who is reported to be rich enough to buy anything.

The Nizam's emmissaries in Portugal it is said, are quite hopeful of the success of the deal, according to latest information received here.

The Princess of Berar, the Turkish spouse of the Heir Apparent to Hyderabad's throne is stated to be in Portugal, ostensibly for reasons of health.

Prominent Goans sounded by me on this momentous issue, feel that in sheer desperation as a result of the British quitting India, the Portuguese who know only too well that they will be in a tight corner may try to replenish their empty treasures by the sale of their Indian possession to the Nizam.

The consensus of opinion among the Portuguese ruling class in Goa seems to be "why should we not get some money if we have to go"?

In the meanwhile Goans—both Hindu and Christian—anticipating some such catastrophe are mobilising public opinion to oppose the sale of Goa tooth and nail

DISCHARGED SEAMAN DIES ON THE FOOTPATH

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An young discharged seaman, named K. C. Chetty, who used to sleep on foot-paths with some friends was brought to the St. George's Hospital yesterday morning in a exhausted state and he died there at midnight.

One of his friends said that the deceased, who was about 25 years old was discharged from the merchant navy 4 months ago and they had developed a friendship on the footpaths. The 'dog's life" they led, made his friend very weak, and he started growing worse from last week, and collapsed completely yesterday morning.

THIS IS ONLY AN ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS. A COPY OF THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BENGAL.

Consent of the Central Government has been obtained to this issue. In giving such consent the Government of India do not take any responsibility for the financial soundness of any scheme or for the correctness of any of the statements made or opinions expressed with regard to them.

PROSPECTUS

NEW JATINGA VALLEY TEA ESTATE LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... Rs. 10,00,000/- (Ten Lacs)

DIVIDED INTO

70,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.
3,000 5% Cumulative Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each, free of income tax. Redeemable at Rs. 120/- per share on 6 months' notice.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. Rs. 1,52,230
PAID UP CAPITAL..... Rs. 91,876
PRESENT ISSUE Rs. 8,00,000

50,000 Ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each.
3,000 Preference shares of Rs. 100/- each.

The Managing Agents and their friends have either subscribed or agreed to subscribe 20,000 ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each

PAYABLE AS FOLLOWS:—

1. ORDINARY SHARES.—Rs. 2/- per share with application, Rs. 2/- within 30 days from the date of allotment, and the balance in two equal instalments of Rs. 3/- at interval of not less than two months between any two calls
2. PREFERENCE SHARES.—Rs. 50/- with application and Rs. 50/- on allotment.

ANY MEMBER MAY PAY THE FULL VALUE OF HIS OR HER SHARES IN ADVANCE,
An admission fee of Re 1/- is payable with each application

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

1. MAHARAJA SRIS CHANDRA NANDY, M.A., M.L.A. Cossimbazar House 302, Upper Circular Road Calcutta, Chairman, Board of Directors.
2. MR. KIRON SANKAR ROY, M.L.A., 47, European Asylum Lane, Calcutta.
3. MR. J. P. CHALIHA, Proprietor, Koranagini T.E., Director, Indian Tea & Provisions Ltd. P-36, Golf Club Road, Tollyganj.
4. MR. S. M. DAS GUPTA, B.Sc. (Edin). Proprietor, Ishanpur T. E. Comilla.
5. MR. P C. CHATTERJEE. Merchant, Director, Indian Tea & Provisions Ltd., Sylhet Duars Tea Co., Ltd., 6. Mission Row, Calcutta.
6. MR. A. C NANDY Merchant Director, Sylhet Duars Tea Co. Ltd., Mithapur Colliery Ltd., 10A. Krishnaram Bose Street, Calcutta.
7. MR. M. A HUSSAIN. Merchant and Zamindar Banzaritolla. Lucknow

MANAGING AGENTS:
Messrs. P. C. CHATTERJEE & CO.,
6. Mission Row Calcutta

BANKERS:
Calcutta National Bank Ltd.,
Comilla Union Bank Ltd

SOLICITORS:
Messrs. BOSE & MITRA.
10, Hastings Street. Calcutta.

AUDITORS:
MR. P. N. CHOWDHURY,
M.A., C.D.A., R.A.
Registered Accountant,
31C, Ram Krishna Samadhi Road,
Calcutta.

REGISTEREL OFFICE
6, Mission Row, Calcutta.

OBJECTS:

The Company has been formed for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of Association particularly for the purchase of Jatinga Valley E. in North Cachar, from Jatinga Valley Tea Co., Ltd.. Registered in Great Britain. Mg. Agents Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd.. for Rs. 840,000/- (eight lacs forty thousand) as a going concern as from the 1st January. 1947 The garden has been purchased and consideration has been fully paid and a deed of conveyance has been executed by Begg Dunlop & Co., Ltd., 2. Hare Street Calcutta in favour of the Company on 21-2-47.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY

Area of gross land 1038.42 acres
Area planted with tea 374.43 acres
Abandoned Tea area 80 acres
Tea seed Garden 55.16 acres
Total under tea bush 509.59 acres

The garden is complete with factory, machinery buildings etc.

PROSPECTS:

The estimate of crop for 1947 is 3.500 Mds.

Besides tea, a substantial crop of tea seeds will also be obtained which will add to the income of the Company.

The directors contemplate to reclaim the abandoned area into a tea-bearing one and also to convert the seed garden into tea-area which will make up total tea area of 509.59 acres. A crop of 4000 Mds. is estimated from the next year and when the full area can be brought into bearing the yield of tea would be more than 5000 Mds. per year.

The Directors expect that a very good dividend may be paid to the shareholders from the 1st year, even after providing for generous reserves for future depreciation in value.

But on the basis of normal profit also, directors expect to declare good dividend from the first year. Needless to say that the profits will increase with the increase of crop.

Tea being predominantly an agricultural industry 60 p.c. of the profits are exempted from present taxation.

Minimum Subscription Rs. 1,00,000 (One Lac)

Preliminary expenses Rs. 10.000/-

Commission on Sale of shares: 10 p.c. of the face value of the shares.

No money has been paid to any of the promoters

CONTRACT:

An agreement between the Company and Messrs. P. C. Chatterjee & Co., shall be entered appointing the latter as the Mg. Agents. Inspection of these contracts and the Memorandum and Articles of Association may be made at the Company's Office during usual office hours

DIRECTOR'S QUALIFICATION
Shares worth Rs. 2,500/-

DIRECTOR'S REMUNERATION
Rs. 16/- per meeting attended.

DIRECTOR'S INTEREST

Mr. P. C. Chatterjee is the sole proprietor of the Managing Agents No other director is interested except as specified above and as shareholder

VOTING RIGHTS:

Ordinary shareholders will have one vote for each share held by him. Preference shares have no vote

MANAGEMENT:

The property has been placed under the supervision and direction of Major R. J. S. MacGeagh. Manager, Urrunabund T. E. and formerly of Messrs. Duncan Brothers Ltd. He has considerable experience in the line and will manage the property efficiently

SITUATION:

The garden is situated in both sides of the Damcherra Rly. Station of the B. A. Rly. with abundant facility for transport. The Jattinga river passes through the Gard The valley where the Tea garden is situated is very fertile and protected from the sun by hills on three sides. The scenery is picturesque.

SOIL & RAINFALL

The soil is rich and the rainfall is 150-180 inches.

LABOUR

The labour force in the garden is sufficient and more labourers are being recruited every year to keep the labour strength adequate

MANAGING AGENTS:

Messrs. P. C. Chatterjee & Co., of 6, Mission Row, Calcutta have been appointed the first Managing Agents for 20 years.

REMUNERATION

Rs. 500/- monthly allowance. A commission at the rate of 10 p.c. on net profit.

MISCELLANEOUS:

Application for shares may be made in the accompanying form or application forms may be had from the company or any of the Company's Bankers.

The share list will be closed as soon as the shares are subscribed, but not later than 31st Aug. 1947 All cheques are to be drawn or money orders sent to the Company and not by any personal hand. Application for less than 25 ordinary shares will not be considered for allotment. Cheques are to be made payable in Calcutta. When cheques payable in Mofussil banks are sent -/8/- per cent with a minimum of -/8/- has to be added for collection charges.

Application will be made in due course to include the shares in the Calcutta Stock Exchange

Though the Company got the commencement certificate on 25-1-47 yet has not done any business uptil now

1. Mr. S. C. Nandy,
2. Mr. Kiron Sankar Roy,
3. Mr. J. P. Chaliha,
4. Mr. P. C. Chatterjee,
5. Mr. A. C. Nandy,
6. Mr. S. M. Das Gupta,
7. Mr. M. A. Hussain

27-5-47

To
The Directors,
New Jatinga Valley Tea Estate Ltd.,
6. Mission Row. Calcutta.

Dear Sirs,

I send herewith a remittance of Rs. .... (in words) being a deposit of Rs. 2/- per share on application for.....ordinary shares of Rs. 10/- each or Rs. 50/- per share for .....preference shares of Rs. 100/- each with an admission fee of Re 1/- in the above company and I request you to allot me that number of shares.

I hereby agree to accept the same or any less number that may be allotted to me subject to the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company

I authorise you to place my name on the Register of the members of the Company in respect of the shares allotted to me.

Name in .....
Father's or Husband's name .....
Permanent address .....
Present Address .....
Occupation or Profession .....
Date .....

Signature .....

Signature & address of Witness.

.....

.....

News In Brief

LAHORE, June 14, (A P. I.): The booking of accountable articles and money orders for delivery in Lahore Baghbanpura, Ichhra and Moghalpura has been stopped with effect from June 16. it is announced

CALCUTTA, June 14, (A.P.I.): The development programme of the Bengal Government has been placed in suspended animatios pending the clarification of the constitutional position of the province.

BAREILLY, June 14, (A. P. I): The twentyone-day old strike in the Wimco factory, Bareilly, was called off yesterday at the intervention of the Labour Commissioner, U. P., who has come here to settle the dispute between the management and the labourers.

LONDON, June 14, (Reuter): Indian Muslim Businessmen here will observe June 16 as Palestine Day when they will close down their shops and hold public meetings, according to Mr. Sahib Dad Khan President of the Muslim Chamber of Commerce in Great Britain and President of the London Branch of the Muslim League.

RAXAUL, June 13. (A. P. I.): Mr. Shree Prakasa, member of the Central Assembly arrived at Birganj in Nepal territory today along with his two advisers, Dr Anugrah Singh and Mr. Raghunath Singh at the advice of Pandit Nehru to help the Nepal Government in the introduction of constitutional reforms.

CANBERRA, June 14, (Reuter): Prime Minister Joseph Chiefley stated today: "If possible. Mr. Herbert Evatt, the Australian Minister for External Affairs, will visit Japan during the present parliamentary recess. There is a lonn standing invitation by General Douglas MacArthur for myself or Mr. Evatt to visit Japan, but this has been impossible because of pressing parliamentary duties.

BARODA, June 14, (A.P.I.): A deputation the Baroda Vidyarthi Mitra Mandal waited on the Education Minister, Mr. S. A. Sudhalkar, yesterday voice their protest against the recent enhancement of tuition fees in certain hivh schools in Baroda.

Mr. Sudhalkar assured the deputationists that an enquiry would be held into their vrievances and pending such an enquiry the enhancement in the fees would not be given final effect.

CALCUTTA, June 14, (A. P I.): Several bales of cloth are reported to have been looted from a goods train on the Bengal-Assam Railway mainline recently, according to information received here today. This is the second instance of looting of goods on the B. A Railway during the past fortnight.

MADRAS, June 14, (A. P. I.): The Madras Government have appointed four Industrial Tribunals for adjudicating any future industrial disputes that might arise in the province. Three retired judges of the Madras Judicial Service and another judge of the City Civil Court have been appointed as members of these Tribunals. The Headquarters of these Tribunals will be Madras, Madura, Coimbatore and Bezawada.

LONDON, June 14, (Reuter): Mr. Ernest Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, may himself represent Britain in top level talks to discuss the plan for European economic recovery proposed by the United States Secretary of State, Mr. George Marshall. This follows Mr. Bevin's announcement yesterday that Britain will consult France on the ways and means of working out such a recovery plan.

This revolver is so well-known for its high qualities, that no further eulogisation is necessary. Suffice it to say that it successfully competes the genuine American makes and is fitted with automatic repeater-dial of six shots. It emits terrible sound and sparks, scaring away dacoits and wild animals. A unique defensive weapon.

Price No. 2222 Rs. 6-8-0; No. 3333 Rs. 7-13-0; No. 4444 Rs. 8-12-0 with shots.

Extra shots at Rs. 5/ for 4 dozen. Leather belt Rs. 5/- each. Lubricating Oil Rs. 1/4/—per phial.

UNITED TRADERS P. B. No. 243 CAWNPORE.

University Budget Passed In Amended Form

Extensive Programme Of Post Graduate Teaching Proposed: Strength Of U. O. T. C. To Be Increased

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Bombay University Senate dispersed thnis evening after passing the budget estimates for the year 1947-48 in an amended form.

The budget was under fire for over ten hours during which period about thirty amendments were discussed, of which 29 were thrown out and only one carried.

Justice Mr. M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor presided.

Dr. R. G. Dhayagude moved an amendment that the amount of Rs. 6,000 mentioned under the heading "contribution for research work" should be raised to Rs. 12,000. The amendment was passed by a large majority.

The senate also passed a token cut motion to express its disapproval of the expenses incurred on inter-collegiate sports under the head "physical culture"

The deficit of Rs. 142,000 as shown in the budget will now be met with by an increase in the fees of certain examinations as proposed by the Syndicate.

Mr. B. N Gokhale moved that the strength of the U.O.T.C. should be increased with a view to providing facilities for all students of the university to take advantage of the military training imparted therein and the senate therefore should request the Syndicate to consider the advisability and the desirability of approaching the Defence Department of the Government of India to give effect to this proposal at an early date. The motion when put to vote was carried unanimously.

Dr. G. M. Kurulkar moved that "the time has arrive for undertaking an exxtensive programme of post-graduate teaching and the senate therefore recommends to the syndicate that early steps be taken to explore tne possibilities of progressively organising the department for post-graduate teaching and research in the various subjects within the purview of the different Faculties of the University. The resolution was adopted unanimously.

The senate further accepted the offer of Rs. 15,000 received from Mr. Vaikunthlal M. Mehta, and his brothers Messrs. Jyotindre and Gaganvihari for founding a scholarship or endowing a grant called "the Sir Lallubhai Samaldas Research Scholarship or grant" to be awarded to a candidate undertaking to do research work in agricultural economics or in the alternative to be apart as as an endowment the income whereof shall be utilised for making a grant to a competent worker engaged in research in some aspect of agricultural economics.

CUT IN D.A.

A token cut in the dearness allowance of all the officers of the university drawing a salary of Rs. 500 and over was the subject of a lively debate when the senate resumed this morning its overnight discussion on the budget estimates for the year 1947-48.

Mr. Justice M. C. Chagla, Vice-Chancellor, presided.

The cut as moved by Prof. D. D. Vadekar in the form of an amendor in the alternative to be set apart ment was thrown out, 14 members voting for it and 19 against it.

Moving the cut motion Prof. Vadekar pointed out that for the last two or three years the university was presenting a more or less deficit budget. Every constituent of the university except the staff had contributed in one way or another towards mitigating that deficit and balancing the budget.

The motion was seconded by Dr. S. V. Shah and further supported by Principal Knadye.

The Vice-Chancellor sounded a note of warning to the Senators that that the motion if carried would mean the disapproval of the Senate of the scale of dearness allowance given to the officers drawing more than Rs. 500.

Opposing the motion Sir Vithal Chandavarkar pointed out how the recommendations of the Pay Commission were followed by the Government of India and the provincial Government. The University being a body of the Government it was in the fitness of thing that it should stick to the principles embodied in the Pay Commission's report.

Principal Kellog, Principal V. K. Goag and Sir Harsidhbhai Divatia also opposed the cut.

Prof. K. T. Shah supported the cut as a matter of principle. He believed that the average salary in the country was too high compared to the average wealth of the country.

The motion when put to the vote was lost, 14 voting for it and 29 against it.

SHUKLA TIPPED AS C. P. GOVERNOR

Mishra Or Biyani To Succeed As Premier

(From Our Corespondent)

NAGPUR, June 14.

According the provisions in the new Constitution of India that is being framed the Governors of the Provinces would be elected by the assemblies. This provision has given rise to political speculation.

According to a political forecast Pandit Ravinshanker Shukla will be elected as the first Governor of C. P. and Berar.

The names of Pundit D. P. Mishra and Mr. Brijlal Biyani are being mentioned to succeed Pandit Shukla as Premier.

Donations To Bombay University

Mr. C. N. Kanuga has offered to the Bombay University a sum of Rs. 10,000 for founding a scholarship to be callel the "Dilip Chhaganlal Kanuga Scholarship" to be awarded to a student who passes the B.Sc. examination with the highest number of marks in physics as the principal subject.

Another offer is that made by Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Finance Member Government of Bombay and his two brothers, Mr. Joytendra L. Mehta and Mr. Gaganveharilal L. Mehta of Rs. 15,000 for founding a scholarship, or making a grant to be awarded for research work in agricultural economics in the University School of Economics and Socialogy.

Mr. Purshottam Munji Kapadia has offered an endowment of Rs. 19,560 for founding scholarship to be awarded to candidates securing the highest aggregate number of marks in mathematics and Gujarati at the Matriculation examination.

C. P. & BERAR WHEAT CROP FORECAST

(From Our Correspondent)

JUBBULPORE, June 12.

According to the second forecast of the wheat crop in C. P. and Berar for the season 1946-47, the estimated area under wheat in the Province in 1946-47 was 2,711,236 acres as against 2,678,683 acres the actual area of the last year, viz. 1945-46.

On an average of the five years ending 1944-45, the area under wheat in the Province represented about 8 per cent of the total area under the crop in India.

The estimated outturn for the Province works out at 36 per cent of the normal as against the corresponding estimate of 69.8 per cent, and the finally revised outturn of 652 per cent, in the previous year.

Expressed in tons, a total yield of 245,000 tons is antieipated as against the actual yield of 436,000 tons, in 1945-46.

Truman Signs Ratification Of Italian Treaty

WASHINGTON, June 14, (A. P. A.): President Truman today signed the instrument of ratification of the Italian peace treaty, and said it "marks the beginning of a new era for Italy, to which the Italian people can look with hope and confidence."

Truman also signed treaties with Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria.

The Senate ratified all four several days ago.

LONDON, June 14. (Reuter): Muslims of Great Britain offered special prayers yesterday at prayer gatherings in every mosque for the "great victory of Pakistan" and for "Qaed-e-Azam Jinnah's life".

Bangalore Races

BIG IDEA WINS R. C. T. C. CUP

Scores Narrowly From Late Finishing Mastani

(From Our Racing Correspondent)

BANGALORE, June 14

Outsiders were in the forefront at to-day's Bangalore races. Sireon Facile, winner of the Brigadier Plate, was the solitary favourite to materialise in the card. Big Idea Bourke astride won the day's attraction—the R. C. T. C. Cup, run over a mile and three furlongs by a neck from the late finishing Mastani, the favourite, while Lord Bill who was also well reckoned placed fourth.

In the Club Cup run over six furlongs, the Ged Minnamura was quickest into his strides and maintaining the pace, he scored comfortably from Star of Sethu another neglected candidate. The favourite King's Dream chased the winner till a furlong from home but he was overtaken by a couple of horses at the end. Janab in the concluding event came extremely late when going down by a head to Sanjagh Saad. Sharjeel the early racemaker filled the third place.

In the opening event Duffy, rider of the second placed Mandub al Gharb, raised an objection against the winner Kitty Hawk which was ultimately overruled. The former is sure to atone when next saddled. Imamudin had the distinction of saddling two winners.

Following are the results of Bangalore races, fourth day:—

FIRST RACE:

AMIR PLATE DIVISION I.—Six furlongs.

KITTY HAWK (Jalal and Dawood Beg) 8-3, Mull Singh 1
MANDUB-AL-GHARB (Ahmed Abbas) 9-3, Duffy 2
MOHSIN SAUD (Mrs. S. Hill) 8-3, Shanker 3
BLACK HAZAARD (Mohd. Hussain and Dr. George) 8-7, O'Neale 4

Not run: Romp Home.
Won by: Shot head, 2 L, 2 L.
Tine: One minute 28 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 36/8, Rs. 28 and Rs. 19/8 for places.
An objection by Duffy rider of Mandub-al-Gharb against the winner was overdruled.
Winner trained by Imamdin.

SECOND RACE:

STUD PLATE.—Six furlongs.

GOLDEN SHOT (Sorabjee) 9-2, McQuade 1
LADY BIRD (Tamair) 7-11, Benjamin 2
BAJIRAO (Gramani) 7-13, Shanker 3
CARDEL (Bosoto) 7-10, Bourke 4

Won by: Short head, neck, 1 L.
Time: 1 minute 25-4/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 65/8 for win. Rs. 16, Rs. 16/8 and Rs. 14 for places.
Winner trained by Haji.

THIRD RACE:

AMIR PLATE (Division II).

TAKE IT EASY (Jalal and Dawood Beg) 8-7, Thomson 1
BAHMAN (Ekrambaram) 8-13, Duffy 2
TAKREET (Mrs. S. Hill) Black 3
KHALID ZOBAE (Karrupan Chettiar) 7-13, Shanker 4

Won by: Short head, neck, head.
Time: One minute 30 seconds.
Tote: Rs. 45 for win, Rs. 19, Rs. 20 and Rs. 19/8 for places.
Winner trained by Imamdin.

FOURTH RACE:

BRIGADIER PLATE.—Seven furlongs.

SIREON (Mrs. Justice) 9-4, Duffy .. 1
BROADCAST (Raja Ramnad) 7-3, Bourke 2
THE CHIEF (Zamindar Chikkavaram) 7-12, Mitchel 3
PRESS ON (Hayward) 8-11, Shanker 4

Not run: Camlin, Plain Talk, Erelairs.
Won by: 1-2/4 L, 2 L, 5 L.
Time: One minute 30-2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 23 for win, Rs. 14/8, Rs. 19 and Rs. 18 for places.
Winner trained by Malone.

FIFTH RACE:

R. C. T. C. CUP.—One mile and three furlongs.

BIG IDEA (Raja of Ramnad) 7-10, Bourke 1
MASTANI (Chidambaram and Tyagrarajan) 8-10, Duffy 2
ROYAL EXPRESS (Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Pajabi) 7-6, Percival 3
LORD BILL (Mr. Nessim) 8-8, Shanker 4

Not run: Quakeroats, Kyanos.
Won by: Neck 1/2 L, 1 1/2 L.
Time: Two minutes 30-2/5 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 79 for win, Rs. 17/8, Rs. 15 and Rs. 36 for places.
Winner trained by Ali Asker.

SIXTH RACE:

CLUB CUP.—Six furlongs.

MINAMURRA (Mrs Syed Saleh) 7-4, Percival 1
STAR OF SETHU (Raja of Ramnad) 7-3, Bourke 2
REFLECT (Hoover and Booth) 8-3, Mull Singh 3
WIN AGAIN (William and Thomas) 7-1, Silva 4

Not run: Jadugar Titles, You Please and May Fair Lady.
Won by: 2-1/2 L, 3/4 L, 1-1/2 L.
Time: One minute 20 seconds.
Tote paid: Rs. 193/8 for win, Rs. 51/8, Rs 17 and Rs. 42/8 for places.
Winner trained by Syed Salah.

SPORTS JOTTINGS
From Here And There

By J. C. MAITRA

SOUTH AFRICANS SPRING BIG SURPRISE. COMPTON AND YARDLEY'S GALLANT EFFORT. RECORDS GALORE. INDIANS FOR AUSTRALIA. A MODEL CRICKET SCHOOL. SOME SPECIALITIES. SOCCER COACHING BY HUMPHREYS.

The South African cricketers now touring Britain sprang a big surprise on the world of cricket not only by hitting up the huge total of 533 in their first Test Match at Nottingham but by dismissing the home team for a paltry collection of 208 runs. From their previous performances against the counties nobody thought that the Springboks were capable of performing these feats against a county which was by no means weak or decrepit in any department of the game.

But thanks to the record-breaking third-wicket partnership of 319 runs between Alan Melville the South African skipper and Dudley Nourse, who ultimately scored 189 and 149 respectively, and the great bowling of Tuelkett and Smith who bagged 5 and 3 wickets respectively for 68 and 46 runs, the visitors were able to achieve the unexpected.

COMPTON AND YARDLEY'S GALLANT EFFORT

On the third day when the home team was compelled to follow on with a deficit of 325 runs, it seemed that England was in for a severe trouncing at the hands of the South Africans. But Denis Compton and Norman Yardley the home Captain, rose gallantly to the occasion and saved their side from a miserable defeat. The former by scoring 163—his highest score in Test cricket—earned the distinction of recording a century in his debut against South Africa, just as he had done against the Australians in 1938.

Yardley was really very unlucky to miss the century mark by a single run. However, he had the privilege of putting on the record figure of 237 runs for the fifth wicket in the England-South Africa Test series.

RECORDS GALORE

With Evans contributing the handsome score of 74, the home total rose to 551 in their second innings. This again was a record in as much as it is the highest aggregate for the England--South Africa series in England. It is said that if Mitchell had not dropped a catch offered by Yardley when he had compiled 51, South Africa might have won the match. That was Yardley's—and England's—luck. It only emphasises the fact that luck plays a great part in cricket—as in other games.

Although Melville registered another century without losing his wicket in their second venture South Africa could not help but draw the match. Nevertheless they have now risen high in the estimation of the cricket fans of Britain and outside which will enhance the interest in the remaining Test a good deal. I doubt very much if England would treat the visitors lightly any more.?

INDIANS FOR AUSTRALIA

It is now definite that our cricket team would sail for Australia from Colombo on September 26. The air passage which are so very costly have been cancelled. There is no sense in wasting money in air travel when it can be done comfortably and cheaply by sea. Of course in Australia the team will have to travel by air from place to place to avoid the fatigue of the long train journeys. I have no doubt Manager Pankaj Gupta will arrange this in good time, so that no inconvenience is caused to the members of the team as was the case in the early part of the last our in England. I expect everybody to be in perfect health and condition before the team sails. What about the British coach Tony de Mello was to import for their training?

A MODEL CRICKET SCHOOL

Every lover of Indian cricket would heartily welcome the establishment of the model cricket school in Porbandar State at the instance of the Maharana. The school is said to have ample provisions for the all round development of the beginner and also for the advancement of the experienced cricketer. It is noteworthy that all the materials used in the school are of Indian manufacture.

Declaring open the "Duleep School of Cricket" Prince Duleep Sinhji is reported to have said that the scheme was not merely new but also on the right lines and, above all, the first step in the right direction. I wish that such schools were opened in all parts of the country to give our boys the necessary training which made Ranji and Duleep famous in the cricket world.

SOME SPECIALITIES.

The speciality of the school is that it has our different types of wickets, so that a youngster can be coached on a wicket most suitable to him. Then there are various devices to help the batsman. For instance, mirrors would play a big part in correcting faulty strokes, while the swivel—and—cup contrivance for forward play would rectify youngsters leaning towards cross—bat strokes.

The fielding department will receive special attention. The slip—catching machine is said to be a great improvement on the old type of contrivance and so also was the gadget or improving throwing in at the wicket.

It is expected that promising youngsters from all parts of India would take full advantage of this institution.

SOCCER COACHING BY HUMPHREYS

The W.I.F.A. also has launched a coaching scheme for training promising youngsters of our city in the game of soccer. The services of Bill Humphreys, late of the W.I.A.A. Staff and Trades India, have been engaged on a salary of Rs. 500 per mensem plus a car allowance of Rs. 150. Some people feel that what is being paid to Bill is excessive as a part time worker. For the same amount you would have go three or four Indian veterans, including Anglo-Indians. could do the job equally well. If not better, having regard to the fact that they would explain to the boys in all languages they understands thoroughly. However I would wait and see how Humphreys acquits himself in the end.

Is It True?

That the British Lion has been laid low by the fail by the Springboks in the first Test match in its own den?

That John Bull is astonished that the Afrikanders have grown stout and strong during the war years when the mother country was engaged in a life and death struggle?

That the tourists not only recorded centuries in their own account but compelled the home team to follow on after a miserable show?

That the five tail bat men were actually dismissed for 10 runs which made the South African bowlers Tuckett and Smith look like giants in the eyes of the British?

That the Indian stars are wondering how the Springboks could achieve in England what they could not even dream of doing on their own par?

That President Tony de Mello of the Board of Cricket Control, may ask the South Africans for a few tips which he may broadcast to India on his return home

That the Aquatic Championships at the C.C.I. proved to be a farce from every point of view, because there were only a few tortoises to race with some of their own species?

That the Provincial Championships were carried away by competitors who are likely to lead the tail in the ensuing national competition?

That every effort is being made to send such swimmers to the Olympic Games next year—just to show to the world where India stands in the aquatic sports?

That the B.P.O.A. is hunting for athletes who may give similar demonstrations in the national and international contests.

That last minute selections may be made so that deserving ones may be excluded and undeserving favourites may be chosen without difficulty.

THE LAST PAGE

(Continued from Page 22)

o stardom in Prithvi Theatres plays

*

"A Great Film"

That old and mischivous friend of ours, the Printer's Devil was responsible last week for giving credit for the remarkable photography of SOVIET FESTIVAL OF YOUTH to "35 crack Hollywood cameramen" instead of "35 crack Soviet cameramen."

The Soviet Union has no dearth of first rate cinematographers, as proved by the fact that some time ago they produced a film "A DAY IN THE SOVIET UNION", which was edited out of a vast footage brought in by OVER A HUNDRED cameramen sent out to different parts of the country and asked to film whatever they liked, all on one identical day. The quality of photography throughout was first rate.

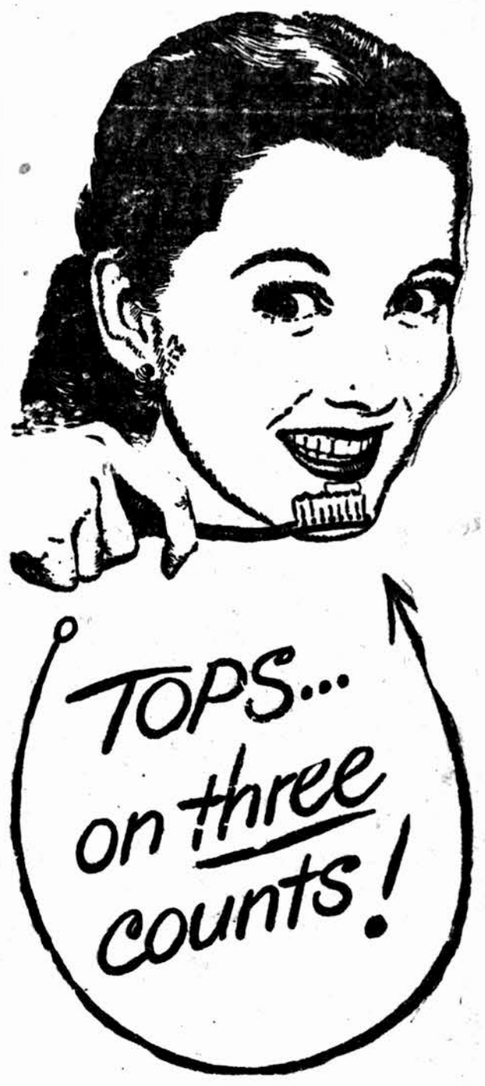
*

F.S.U. Please Note!

I think this department, along with other reviewers in the local press, can claim to have had something to do with the "House Full" crowd that turned up at Rivoli Cinema in Matunga on Thursday last to see "SOVIET FESTIVAL OF YOUTH" and other Russian films that were screened. We would like twenty or thirty other such shows to be given in cinemas in all the different localities.

The Friends of the Soviet Union did a good job in organising the show. But complaints have reached us that Blackmarketing in tickets went on in front of the theatre and many who were confronted with the "House Full" board had to buy tickets from the blackmarketeers at considerably higher rates. Many others, shocked to find this sort of thing going on at a show organized by a public institution like the F.U.S.. went back without seeing the film

Will the F. S. U. look into this matter and ensure that such unfortunate incidents don't occur in future?



Once used, Kolynos remains a favorite, because . . .

IT CLEANS WELL. The abundant, gentle-acting Kolynos foam helps keep your teeth naturally beautiful without scratching the enamel.

IT TASTES GOOD. Kolynos has a cool, pleasant taste. It sweetens your breath . . . makes your entire mouth feel clean and refreshed.

IT'S ECONOMICAL. With Kolynos, a little goes a long way! A half-inch on your brush is all you need.

use KOLYNOS... a favorite in 80 countries

K-306E

SENSITIVE SORE GUMS?

Pyorrhea or trench mouth may be indicated PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER is scientifically prepared for home co-operation with your dentist. The effectiveness of PYROZIDE has been universally known to the dental profession for almost half a century. Use PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER twice daily for its hygienic and cleansing effect. At all druggists.

PYROZIDE TOOTH POWDER

MEDICATED

M. G. SHAHANI & CO.
Sir Pherozsha Mehta Rd
BOMBAY

No Home or Office is Complete Without One!
'TWO-WAY TALKIE'
RUPEES 12/- ONLY
COMPLETE SET OF 2 POINTS
THE NEW MODERN WAY
TO TALK FROM ROOM TO ROOM, OFFICE TO OFFICE OR BETWEEN ANY 2 LOCATIONS YOU WISH
Without the use of Electricity Radio or Telephone
AT THE MOST SENSATIONAL LOW PRICE EVER OFFERED FOR GENUINE INTER-COMMUNICATION
4-WAY SWITCH
FOR 4 STATIONS TALKING
RUPEES 31/4/- ONLY
DESIGNED & MANUFACTURED BY
Dictograph Products Inc. U.S.A.
WORLD'S GREATEST NAME IN INTER-COMMUNICATION
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR INDIA, BURMA & CEYLON
The India Corporation
22 EMPRESS ROAD LAHORE & BRANCHES

Delhi Letter

From
Our Special Correspondent

NEW DELHI.

The Council of the All India Muslim League has accepted the British partition of Indian Plan. Pandit Nehru, on behalf of the Congress has already accepted it. That his decision will be endorsed by the All-India Congress Committee is a foregone conclusion.

Events alone will show whether partition will bring peace to the riot ravaged unhappy India. It is significant, however, that the Muslim League has not renounced its territorial claims on the non-Muslim majority areas of the Punjab and Bengal. The Muslim League, however, will not have an easy win, in the non-Muslim majority area. Well wishers of the Mussalmans hope that the League having achieved its basic objective, should build the Muslim State and make it strong economically and financially, thereby refuting the claim that Pakistan would be a financial absurdity. Imperative need of Pakistan, therefore is peace.

PATERNAL CLAIMS

An interesting issue will soon arise namely, who was the originator of Pakistan. It is true that the gospel of Pakistan was first preached by the late Sir Mohammed Iqbal. Ten years before the Lahore Resolution of the League, Dr. Iqbal in his Presidential address before the Allahabad session of the League had observed:

"I would like to see the Punjab North-West Frontier Province, Sind and Baluchistan amalgamated into a single state. Self Government within the British Empire or without it, the formation of a consolidated North West Indian Muslim State appears to me the final destiny of the Mussalmans at least of the Northwest India. The exclusion of Ambala division and perhaps of some districts where non-Muslims predominate, will make it less extensive and more Muslim in population—that that the exclusion suggested will enable this consolidated state to give a more effective protection to non-Muslim minorities within its area."

In fact, the Lahore Resolution of the League closely followed Dr. Iqbal's proposal. It demanded a Muslim state of Muslim majority areas, which were contiguous, and envisaged the possibility of territorial adjustments.

Soon after Chaudhury Rahmat Ali took up the theme, perfected it to include the existing boundaries of the the North East and North West Provinces, but advocated "Muslim Pockets" in Bihar, United Provinces Rajputana, Hyderabad and Malabar.

The Father of Partition of India, however, was a British Civilian, who in 1924 published a book "Lost Dominions." He says:

"Is there any guarantee that India will long remain under one Government, provided, that is, that the coercive power of the Empire is removed?"

"No other power ever succeeded in combining the races of the sub-continent into one political unit for more than a moment. No ruler before Victoria could, without immediate challenge, have turned loose the white horse. Against geography, the statesman will fight in vain, but there is nothing in the geographical history of India to make this unity a necessity. The sub-continent has always suffered from this very thing, namely, that there is and can be no common centre, no nodal point."

Incidentally, he divides India into four river basins—a theme subsequently perfected by Dr. Coupland.

UNADMIRABLE RECORD

Balkanisation to Balkanisation in four generations is the record of British Rule in India. India was unified under Queen Victoria. It is being fragmented by her Great Grand Son's Government Division into India and Pakistan can be understood. India's fragmentation into a number of smaller states, ruled by autocratic rulers has baffled the best friends of India. The Political Department is taking delight in undoing the work of decades, if not centuries. "After me the deluge" said Louis XIV. "After us the fragments, the ruin, the strife and the un-ending feuds", says the Officers of the Political Department, who have for decades been pampered on British Indian tax-payer's money. Today they are busy destroying everything, liquidating everything at anybody's cost and instigating the states to stand out from any scheme of union of India.

Lord Louis Mountbatten recently declared that Crown's treaties with the Indian States could not be treated as scraps of paper. Quite right. But can the treaties of the Governor-General-in-Council with the Indian States be treated as scraps of paper? Under these treaties, Indian railways operate through states. Indian aeroplanes fly over states territories. Indian telegraph lines pass through Indian States and so on.

WHO WILL WIN?

The Political Adviser to the Crown Representative Sir Conrad Corfield and his Department hold that all these treaties shall become scraps of paper on August 15, when Lord Louis Mountbatten hands back Paramountcy to Indian States. Egged on and abetted by the Political Department, the Rulers of Hyderabad, and Bhopal and Dewan of Travancore have raised the standard of Revolt against the people of India in general and their own subjects in particular Hyderabad and Bhopal, of course, are relying on the Muslim support. The Dewan of Travancore is, presumably confident of the Tamil Brahmin support. The Dewans of Mysore and Indore are watching events, before taking a jump. The Travancore's case resembles that of Italy before the last war. In Italy, it will be recalled, there was a King, but it was Mussolini, who announced decisions.

In Hyderabad, it is the Nizam who has been dreaming of a Greater Osmania Dominion A small quotation of Herbert Matthews recent book, "The Education of a Correspondent" is illuminating

"As far as Hyderabad is concerned, the British are keeping a firm grip. Britishers hold a number of key positions in the State and the British Resident wields more power than the resident in any other state I visited."

Travancore, apart from others, has recently made an agreement with a British firm for the exploitation of Thorium deposits and their export to Britain. In Mysore, the gold mining is done by a British firm, Indore has a British Dewan. Will these big States become pockets of British influence in India? Lord Louis Mountbatten says "No." The Political Department says "WE SHALL SEE."

*

The Government of India have recently sanctioned the entire scheme for the development of Anthropological survey of India. It is a five-year plan entailing an expenditure of Rs. 15,24,000; Rs. 3,62,000 has been provided in the current budget. The Second year's plan includes the appointment of six Research Officers for undertaking researches in primitive linguistics, which form part of Colonel Sewell's report for the study of prehistoric human and ancient remains excavated by the Archaeological Survey.

Field survey of the primitive tribes has already commenced. The policy followed so far has been to maintain a separate identity of primitive tribes, unpolluted and unaffected by modern influences. There has been a recent trend to absorb them with the Indian Society by providing education and by raising their standard of living through an increase in their productivity. Such an absorption is an anamoly in the Indian Society, it is asserted. At its best tribes will become another caste in the great Hindu community. Education is one method to bring about the absorption. As it is already reported, Education finds a special place in the Five-year Development Plan of the North East Tribal Areas. It is explained that the Tribal areas of Assam for whose Administration the Central Government are responsible comprise the following Tracts.

1. Balipara Frontier Tract
2. Sadiya Frontier Tract
3. Tirap Frontier Tract
4. Naga Hills

In addition there are the Excluded Areas for which the Governor is responsible.

NO STATE EDUCATION.

Uptill recently no education was being imparted in Tribal Areas under Government aegis or patronage. A certain amount of instruction was being imparted by Lamas in parts of Balipara Frontier Tract and by Buddhists of the Burma School in areas of Saidya and Tirap Frontier Tracts, but there does not seem to have yet been a beginning even of this type of education elsewhere in the Tribal Areas.

Only recently, the Government made a beginning by opening two schools for Abor tribesmen at Dambuk and Pangin in the Siang Valley in the Sadiya Frontier Tract. The general scheme of education contemplated for the present in these two schools is to impart an elementary knowledge of the three "Rs." to the pupils through the medium of Abor, as well as to give them a measure of vocational training which will stand them in good stead in after life. It is proposed to utilise the simple text books in Abor which already exist and to adopt generally the curriculum approved for similar provincial schools, pending a decision in regard to the general scheme of education to be adopted in the Tribal Areas of Assam.

For education in the Tribal Areas there is thus practically a clean slate on which to write. In evolving an educational system for the Tribal Areas, however, a great deal has to be learnt from the experience gained in the Excluded Areas which are in many respects akin to the Tribal Areas. There has been considerable progress in education in the Excluded Areas, the percentage of literacy being more than 30 per cent. Most of this education was spread by Christian Missionaries, and instruction has everywhere been accompanied by conversion to Western Christianity. This education has resulted in a great transformation of the hillmen. The educated hillman has abandoned not only the religion but also the dress and the way of life of his grandfather. He is no longer the hillman of old, but he does not resemble the Indian and the European who have contributed to his make-up. He is a type apart.

A MISFIT

This transformation has also created economic problems. The new type of hillman referred to above tends to be a misfit. He often despises agriculture, which must always be the mainstay of hill life, and tends to wander from the village, which he finds boring, but cannot compete with the more advanced plainsman. If he stays at home he demands roads, schools and other amenities without a thought of where the money is to come from.

It is accordingly proposed that introduction of education in the Tribal Areas should follow a scheme representing a complete revision of the methods of hill education hitherto followed in Assam and avoiding thereby evil consequences such as those referred to above. In the educational scheme which forms part of the Five-Year Plan framed for the Tribal Areas, a more scientific and new approach has been made to the problem of evolving a type of educated man fitted to the hills, and willing and able to assist in their progress. It is intended to divide education at an appropriate stage and train some youths to be expert farmers and others, who show special aptitude, to be men of affairs.

It is also proposed to evolve a curriculum for the schools to be opened in these areas, including the two referred to earlier, closely linked with agriculture and specially designed for the tribes who are to be benefitted by these schools. Primary schools are intended to be built as fast as teachers can be trained and the tribes can absorb litaracy instruction, a feature of the teachers' training being a period to be spent by each man in a village of the tribe in which he is to work to enable him to learn their language and ways of thought.

ON AMERICAN MODEL

As an experiment it is also intended to start a school of the type known in America as Jean's School. This will be located at one of the experimental farms provided for in the agricultural scheme, which forms part of the Five-Year Plan, and will be in the nature of a small model village, where a few entire families will learn improved methods of agriculture, simple hygiene and so forth. To supervise the scheme it is hoped to borrow an officer of the Assam Educational Service. He will go to London to study the latest methods of educating primitive peoples, and thence to West Africa where striking progress has been made through this type of education.

These are the main features of the scheme which is yet to be finalised and about which further details are being collected. The External Affairs Department are in favour of this new approach being made towards the problem of educating the tribes which inhabit the hill areas of Assam.

The difficulties which confront the authorities in the Tribal Areas will be appreciated when it is pointed out that there is as yet no administration throughout much of the Tribal Areas on the North East Frontier indeed, some of the tribes inhabiting that part of India are unknown even to anthropologists.

THE GREAT DIVIDE AND AFTER

Is The Worst Yet To Be

Krishna Hutheesing's Serial

Due to unforeseen circumstances the third instalment of Mrs. Hutheesing's travelogue "Our visit to America" could not be included in this issue. It will appear next week.

WHAT ARE YOU FIT FOR?

By Kamaladevi

There is no right royal road, to right occupational choice, but much can be done if the educational institutions, industrial and business concerns and Government co-operate, for the noble purpose of preventing the existing waste and devising an intelligent and usuful plan to bring out the best.... This article supplements our last week's feature "Pray Don't Give him a Job!"

As the study of social sciences has forged ahead, it has increasingly stimulated researches into the inner make-up of man, his subtle emotions and liking that he is himself only dimly aware of and at times totally unaware

Science, however, is rapidly revealing to us both the synthesis in man's composition as well as the interlocking chains between man's environment in which he finds his objective expression and his psychological make-up

Incomprehension of this in our present educational system results in considerable waste of human material as well as a poorer quality of outfit and standard in our way of living and our day-to-day affairs. It is pronouncedly so in the matter of equipping our youth in a manner best suited to bring out the individual talent so as to bring the satisfaction of fulfilment of each and creative wealth to enrich the corporate life.

It is this very realisation that has induced all the progressive countries of the world to introduce scientifically planned guidance programmes whereby the prevailing criminal waste may be arrested and instead the faculties of men and women diverted into fruitful channels by placing them in vocations for which they are best fitted by their technical skill and personal qualities. Failure to do so, as in India, is due mainly to the old conventional habit of dividing our life into artificial compartments, as though each faculty of Man and its expression were a separate entity instead being a phase of His whole composition. Therefore, occupational guidance should really be one of the natural functions of a school from very early stages so as to give our budding youth a well-rounded and integrated way of life and not the sort of frustration that becomes the lot of most of them today.

Correct Guidance

To the lay man in this country, vocational guidance is still a mere fad. It is, therefore, necessary to have a correct appraisal of its essence before we judge its role. It can be described as personal analysis for the purposes of successfully adjusting the personality to an occupation by an analysis of the occupation. In other words, it is an attempt on the part of those who have acquired a mastery over the science of analysis to help others to gain better knowledge of themselves as also of the occupations they aspire after so as to aid them find proper adjustment between themselves and the occupational world

As the human personality as well as the occupations react to environment and *vice versa*, a review of the objective conditions is equally important. For the task of a vocational guide is also to size up the vocational possibilities of a given situation so as to make a realistic exploitation. In India where occupational analysis even by the Government is sadly lacking, the task becomes infinitely more complex. In the more scientifically advanced countries occupations are divided into broad groups and statistics are given out from time to time to indicate the number of major and single occupational designations. Each group is in turn again sub-divided into smaller groups. It is the role of the vocational guide to help the grouping of young men or women into the professions in which he or she will fit. This is not a small or easy matter. For human personality is rarely of a single tone. It is too complex and rarely lends itself to easy divisions. No person is ever very sure as to which occupation he or she should follow. Moreover, in a rapidly changing world the need for easy adaptability becomes very necessary. Vocational guidance must, therefore, also include a continual process of sensitiveness and adjustment to a continually changing world.

Occupational Opportunities

The occupational opportunities of a country are mainly resolved by its economic, social, political and cultural conditions for it is on these conditions that the nature and scope of jobs rest. Really speaking, therefore, vocational guidance must also include the creation and construction of a new world and of a fresh tradition and should not be content merely with building on the old. In this we can help substantially by an intelligent recognition of the role of vocation in the life programme of every individual and therefore of the nation,—that is, getting done the work most needed by those best fitted for the task.

The following may be taken as the fundamental factors essential for the first step towards vocational guidance:

1. Collection of the general description of each occupation, its nature, function and place in the larger social life;
2. Advantages and disadvantages accruing from following it;
3. Environmental and other possibilities, aids and difficulties.

It should be pointed out at the same time that it is idle looking for a job with no handicaps. Rather one should squarely weigh them and choose the one in which the applicant has both the qualification through equipment as well as through the selfconfidence which comes of the full consciousness of one's adequate strength to handle the job, It is no doubt best to choose one which has less of handicaps, though the line of least resistance is not always by itself the best or wisest choice

The next is a critical study of the qualifications and training required for a particular career or profession. The requisite qualifications should be balanced against individual skill, aptitude, interest and personality traits. And conclusions should be based on these critical studies rather than on mere wishful thinking or ambition or other subjective emotions. Again such a study stands in good stead even after a decision has been made for further achievements and higher promotions in that job through additional efforts in spare time or by any other available means.

Caution For Novice

There are two big dangers that a novice has to be guarded against: a vacant job and an attractive salary. There is likelihood of succumbing too much to either of these factors especially where an expediency is very pressing and overlooking the other and more important factor—personal fitness. Once that happens then those factors colour all other judgments on all other allied issues. Last but not the least is the development of the habit of self check-up—that is making a job—on analysis and constantly comparing it with one's own traits to discover one's strong traits and weaker ones as an aid to the continuous process of self-improvement.

The other important factor is self-analysis in which the youth needs guidance. This is done mainly by the posing of certain searching questions by the vocational counsellor. A careful study of the answers will reveal to the guide the inner composition of the applicant—his or her tendencies, aptitudes, emotional make-up, peculiarities etc. The questions are so designed as will constitute a careful analysis of the situation in which the young man or woman has fared successfully or failed. Such analysis, being of a subjective nature, is not at all easy and calls for very careful study, scrutiny and thought. Time should not clinch th matter. If necessary, to get a really correct appraisal, sometimes days, nay weeks, may be necessary. But the time should be deemed well spent and not wasted.

Psychologists broadly divide people into groups and vocational guide usually follows these graphs: Those who like to express themselves through ideas such as writers, philosophers, scientists etc.. those who enjoy guiding and helping others and prefer group work such as teachers, professors, doctors, ministers, lawyers and the like; then there are those who like dabbling in figures, speculating, adventuring in movies and go in for business or turn financiers. Fourthly, those who prefer working with hand and take to arts, crafts, mechanics, domestic service, agricultural work etc.

Proper Analysis

Vocational guidance would be a simple matter if each of us had one predominating quality or aptitude or longing. The trouble with man is that he has more than one talent and is hard put to making up his mind which to cultivate. As a matter of fact this is a greater advantage rather than a disadvantage, for it makes him more flexible and adjustable, especially in emergencies, where a man is called upon to perform more than one job and of distinctly different natures. Moreover, our present complex life calls for many talents even in a single job. The task before the guide, therefore, is to help the young people decide through analysis in which class their stronger traits would place them and from what sources they would draw their satisfaction—whether from ideas, contacts with other people, financial skill or handiwork—for such a discovery is most important in heir life.

The analysis had also o include an answer to certain major factor in human ability such as physical health, mental alertness, skills, aptitude and capacities, temperament or the emotional traits. Where vocational guidance is fully developed, such questionnaire can be obtained in printed forms. It is helpful to get such forms from vocational guidance literature for a beginning; then after some experience, one may work out one's own questionnaires. It is important that the candidate study the questions carefully and record the answers on paper, as writing down and seeing the thing in front of oneself aids analysis, check-ups, measuring aptitudes etc. The candidate should also be told to state very accurately through past and present performances in the various fields of work, as also health, handicaps physical or psychological, intelligence scores, extracurricular activities, hobbies, home duties, interest in fine arts, crafts, through special tests. For it is all these that make up the total personality and it is the whole of a men that has to be X-rayed not just one or two traits or qualifications that seem relevant.

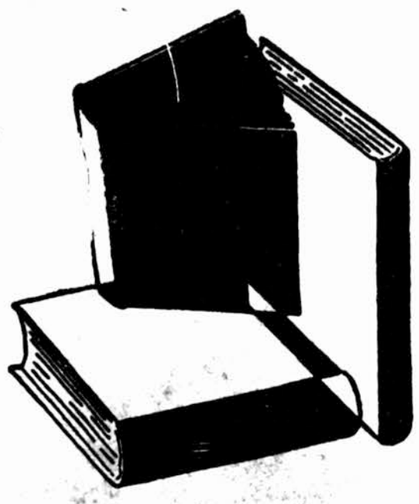
Points Of Information

The usual printed forms as a rule call for information under the following heads: (1) Interest, initiative or self-directive ability; (2) cooperation; (3) persona appearance or impressiveness; (4) tact, adaptability or flexibility; (5) Responsibleness; (6) Patience; (7) Self-control; (8) industry; (9) sociability, friendliness, kindliness; (10) persistance, thoroughness or workmanship; (11) language ability or expression; and (12) efficiency.

Possession of qualities, aptitudes or even training do not by themselves make for success without some other factors, such as the emotional drive, industrious habits, high sense of responsibility and the like. In fact people less intellectual and qualified achieve more especially when they are aided by a genial disposition. Hence these tests and points for guidance have to be all-round and comprehensive.

When the candidates have been aided to arrive at a better knowledge of themselves and the prospective vocations, the final act is to help them prepare to undertake that continua process of adaptation to the new job and its occupational world. All this no doubt seems a long and laborious process to settle a fairly simple matter. But eyed with vision, it does not seem unnecessary of or irrelevant. For as an expert has put it; "There is no royal road to the right occupational choice by short-cuts"

To achieve this, the educational institutions, industrial and business concerns and Government should all cooperate for the noble purpose of preventing the existing waste and devising an intelligent and useful plan which would serve to bring out the best in our social composition by helping each to make his or her own unique contribution



RURAL INDIA

DEVELOPING VILLAGE INDIA—Special Number of 'Indian Farming'—published by the Imperial Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi.

The eyes of the world shift to India to-day. The time has now come to repaint the picture; there is work to do for everybody. The real India is rural India, and planned scientific development is the only way towards self-sufficiency and economic prosperity of village India. Gigantic strides towards this end are needed before the traditional but outdated and outmoded agricultural practices die out.

The volume is an attempt at the co-ordination of the laboratory and the field. Profusely illustrated and covering all aspects of the Indian problem in simple language, the writings which deal with the progress made in this country through decades of experiments and research make interesting reading. Beginning with organisation, the volume deals with all aspects of agriculture, nutrition, animal husbandry, horticulture tree planting, cottage industries, health and sanitation of the villager. It stresses the importance of education through folk-art, songs and dances, the very heart-beats of the nation. The scientific technique is aimed at giving the peasant sufficient leisure for educational and cultural pursuits.

'Developing Village India' has been planned by Mr. M. S. Randhawa, Secretary of the Imperial Council, who deserves congratulations for having spared no pains in making the volume a comprehensive treatise on village development. Each chapter deals with an important question of the day, like fragmentation of holdings and soil erosion.

The volume has a special interest for those who are entrusted with schemes for rural development in post-war India. Those who are devoted to the emancipation of the Indian peasant, can draw many an object lesson from the publication, which constitutes an important milestone in propaganda for rural construction along sound lines

M. G. K.

THE PASSING OF AN 'APSARA'

band of first-class musicians including Ustad Sakawat Hussain of Marris College of Music, Lucknow, whose Sarode playing elicited praise everywhere. Janardhan Abhyankar's Tabla Tarang, who was hailed as a genius akin to Chopin, Vishnu Shirodekar (tabla, mridang and pakhwaj), Kamal Kumar Ganguli (Ganta Tarang, Pata Tarang and Dilruba) and Mahboob Ali (Sanai, Naqara, and Kasta Tarang) were all much appreciated. The Indian music was particularly appreciated everywhere, and they were asked to broadcast Indian classical pieces from Hamburg, Vienna, Munchen and Munich. At other places, the gramophone companies took advantage of their presence and made records of their music

STARTS 'NRITYALAYAM

Returning to India after two years of Continental tour, it was Menaka's ambition to take her troupe to the Far East and America. But war interfered with her prjoect. She made a dance tour of India and came in contact with Bharat Natya artistes and Kathakali exponents like Poet Vallathol, whom she visited at the Kerala Kala Mandalam. The result of the tour was epoch-making. Getting first-hand knowledge of the working of the dance centres in South India she established the Nrityalayam at Khandala. She was a great admirer of exponents of classic technique of any school of dance. When Shrimati Rukmini Devi was presenting Bharat Natya dances in Bombay, Menaka went and garlanded her on the stage—a unique and handsome gesture of "comraderie." The visit to the South India opened her eyes to the potentialities of other schools of dance for new ballet creations. "Menaka Lasyam" was added to the repertoire and next came her masterpiece "Malavikagnimitram" a full-length ballet of Kalidasa's drama. In

(Continued from Page 3)

this ballet, Menaka used Kathak, Kathakali and Manipuri technique admirably in appropriate episodes, completely eliminating mixture of styles and "improvisations" beloved of the moderns. Judged by classical standards, beauty of the line, choreography and decor, "Malavikagnimitram" is a classic ballet, and it is a pity that it has not been filmed as a gift to posterity. Though a devotee of the classical school, Menaka had an open mind to modern trends and openly acknowledged her indebtedness to connoisseurs and critics like the late Mr. K. H. Vakil, Dr. D. G. Vyas and Karl Kandalawala. She was profuse in her thanks even to costumiers and dress designers. The thoroughness of the training in the Nrityalayam caught the public eye when she along with her students gave a recital at the Vikram Dance Festival two years back, and her new ballets proved big hits.

FUTURE OF BALLETS

In the course of a series of interviews with Menaka, I had often discussed with her the future of ballets and the possibilities of modernising our dances. In view of the "ballet mania" raging at present, I quote from my notebook her views on the future of the dance.

"That our dance must expand to express our modern life is an undisputed fact, but how this is to be done requires thought and consideration. Our dance has a very rich vocabulary and every variety of movement is there. Further, while still strictly adhering to the prescribed rules, we can make new 'Parana' and new 'Hastabhinaya', etc. But we cannot plaster on to our wonderful dance grotesquely incongruous snake-like movements of the Paris 'Cabaret' and call it modernisation. By using our symbolic gesture we can produce modern themes in a way which would be unique in the world. But the new themes must be dance themes and not football themes, or political themes in imitation of Kurt Joos's immortal 'Table Verte' (Green Table) or machine themes after the Soviet ballet which has since discarded attempts at producing mechanical and political ballets."

"There can be no such thing as modernising a dance technique. One can and should modernise its presentation, better adapt it for the modern stage and use all the modern technical aids for better effect. The classical Indian dance is now facing death and the problem is how to keep it alive and thus preserve a most wonderful dance technique. For the moment, I am more anxious to preserve the art. Indian dancers and dance instructors are practically starving. Unless their lot is improved and the artistes and teachers are well paid, there is every danger of Indian dance becoming a 'lost art.' If their talents are not properly utilised by founding a Central Institute of Indian Dances which will attract students from all parts of the world, we will be guilty of disinheriting the nation of its proverbial 'dance wealth'. Now that popular ministries are functioning in all provinces, they can give a bold lead and save the art for the nation."

WHY NOT SHERIFF'S MEETING?

Menaka is dead, but her art will endure for ever. She has a host of associates and a number of students to carry on her mission. A Central Institute for Indian Dances was her dream of life, and Bombay must take it up as a memorial to her, with the 'Nrityalayam' as the nucleus. It is time that a Sheriff's metting is called to honour her memory and devise plans for a fitting memorial. She put Bombay on the dance map of the world!

THE TENANT AT NO. TEN

(Continued from Page 5)

hearts as well as flour in their bellies.

Is Attlee capable of new greatness?

Has he got what it takes to set aflame the whole nation with a new faith in our destiny and a new fight to secure it? That is his test and it is his only test. Nothing else much matters.

Some believe the passion of the Prime Minister's youth is spent. His enemies say it is dead. But it may be dormant, smouldering unseen and apt to blaze again.

Only a man himself aflame will kindle the fire of an adequate faith in the heart of Britain. Attlee has the most glittering opportunity of any British Premier. If he seizes it he will tower in history. He will have found the answer free people everywhere await.—"Daily Mail"

SISTER DEEPAK

BROTHER MOHAN.

My dear Sisters & Brothers,

It may be remembered that the Balkan-ji-Bari Conference passed a resolution regarding playgrounds for children. The Central Government of India have favoured this proposal and directed all the Provincial Governments to do the needful in the matter. Encouraging replies are being received from all quarters intimating that they are taking necessary steps in this direction as one of the letters received from the Government of Assam reproduced below will show:—

"Subject: Provision for Children's playgrounds. I am directed to address you on the question of providing playground facilities for children, wherever they do not exist at present. The need for these facilities as a health measure and for the formation of children's character is too obvious to require elaboration. The members of the public have an obligation and a responsibility in fulfilment of which it is necessary to pay serious attention to this important matter, and I am to request you to bring it to the notice of all concerned for consideration

"All that is necessary is to select one or more suitable playgrounds which may be in existence in connection with educational institutions under Government local bodies and under private and public management, and to provide them where they do not now exist. The initial expenditure involved in the provision for new playgrounds would be worth the benefit which the children are likely to derive from the playgrounds. With reasonable care, the maintenance charges thereof are likely to be nominal and can easily be found either from the school funds or, if necessary, from public donations. It is essentially an object worthy of public support and it is believed that if an effort is made, public men would be found willing to help."

Shri A. V. Kuppuswami, who was previously working as Organiser of the Balkan-ji-Bari in South India was on a short visit to Bombay, on his way to Madras. He visited the National Headquarters at Khar and the Balkan-ji-Bari Unit at Tardeo, and was much pleased to see the activities of the Organisation. At Madras he would see the persons interested in the Organisation, to revive the Balkan-ji-Bari activities in South India, and his report in this connection is awaited

Shri Markanandrai Mehta, Acharya Sadanwadi, visited the Bhuj Balkan-ji-Bari, when a very good programme of Children's entertainments was arranged. He himself related stories of children, who were happy to hear them

Brothers Jayant and Bhanu Pandya who are on a trip to Jamnagar, together with Shri Ichchhu Oza, Shri Mukund Oza and Shri Bhogilal Mehta saw Kumar Shri Surshinhjibhai, Chief Educational Officer of the Nawanagar State, and acquainted him with the Balkan-ji-Bari activities, and its aims and objects. Kumar Shri Sursinhjibhai was pleased to know these, and promised to help as much as he could in the matter and also to procure State help. He advised proposing a five-year plan to establish Bari Branches in all the Talukas of the State. He also said that the Maharani Sahiba Gulabkunvarba is a great lover of children and that she has done much for the welfare of infants to whom free milk, fruits and medical help is made available by her.

At Jamnagar before starting any activity State permission is necessary. Acordingly, an application has been forwarded through Kumar Shri Sursinhjibhai, who has made a recommendation to the Dewan Saheb and the Maharani Sahiba, to grant the necessary permission. Shrimati Lalitaben Acharya, an old enthuiast of the Matunga Bari, is now at Jamnagar, and she has promised to help. The chief worker of the Branch here will be Shri Mukund Oza. Those interested may communicate with him, C/o. Shri Nanalal P. Oza, Vanda Falia, Jamnagar, Kathiawar).

A full report of the Second All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' and Child Welfare Conference is ready. It is beautifully illustrated and contains a lot of action photographs taken on the occasion. In it are incorporated the speeches of Shri B. G. Kher, Shri Morarji Desai, Lady Masani, Dr. J. M. Kumarappa, Shri Ratilal Nanavati and others, and also an account of the full proceedings of the conference, as well as resolutions and charter of the Indian Children's Rights adopted at the time. Copies of the Report may be had by sending four annas stamps to the General Secretary, B. P. Balkan-ji-Bari 59 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1.

In [redacted] Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, all boys and girls are welcomed to join. Please send for full particulars from Dada "Gulistan", Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a nine pies stamp for postage. You will be proud to join this Great Brotherhood!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving,
Dada

"Gulistan"
Khar - Bombay 21

Skit

Artist's Tapestry

By "Garga"

This is a wartime story, but not a war story. It is also a private story—A secret story from the Malabar Hill's Jungles, and it was Damania who told it to me in strictest confidence..... So please don't let it go further.

Damania says that he was in on the sombre drama from the very beginning. He had a grandstand view of the whole thing, the deeper reasons, the inner cliches, which culminated in the metamorphosis of Sohrabji (The English Ape) into the artist (Budding Picasso) that he is to-day. He was in, in the aisles from the very beginning and in his own way he too had helped to work the incubator.....

"It was Thursday, a sultry night in October 1940, (the date has no bearing on the narrative) when the shadow of war lay over this subcontinent in the shape of the black out and what not" says Damania "that this heart storm had its germinal." At ten to two, it burst with a sigh originating from the second floor of 'Farhand House' where Sohrabji, 'the English Ape' lay tossing on his feather bed, and the sound hurtled like a stricken deer in the fetid dark of the night.

A historian with an eye for accuracy might here pause to recount its side results. He might recount how two sober (?) A.R.P. wardens rushing from opposite ends in the blackout, to investigate the supposed disaster, met head on and how a startled house breaker, dropped his jemmy and streaked by like black lightning. But they are not in the purview of this narrator who is willing to content himself by simply recording, that it was the stricken wail of an anguished heart groping in the dark, the gasp of the crisis, which had overtaken the simple soul of Sohrabji 'the English Ape'.....For the simple heart was, well nigh bursting. For petite Minoo with the large dark eyes had let him down with a thump, that bruized him and left him sore. That is why that he had picked up the pieces of the broken, broken heart and repaired to his featherbed and was seeking to embalm the bits back to shape, his mind and body, a question mark, to this blow of fate.

* * *

.....It was not for nothing that he was known as the 'English Ape.' Scion of a family which was studded generation after generation, with High Court Judges, Commercial Magnates, and Political Barons, impeccably dressed and with exquisite manners, and a pleasant countenance, radiating goodness, kindness and other kin virtues, he was in every way the Indian Edition of Chesterfield. If fault he had it was only the tinge of affectation, and mock earnest formality which distinguishes the cultured from the crude but it had earned him this sobriquet.

He life was a song of an even tenor till but this instant,.....and the first jarring note in the symphony made him hurry home to smother his heart break sighs on the silken pillow, while Minoo danced—in step to alien feet.....an alien hand upon her waist.....alien eyes upon her eyes.....

Let him sigh, the poor jilted 'English Ape!'

Well!; shorn of the poesy with which, Damania likes to surround his sagas (and which you may perhaps find a wee trifle boring) the matter to put it in its nutshell was but what is known in popular parlance, as the aching edge of the eternal triangle Sohrabji the 'English Ape' found himself as the unwanted apex. On the polished dance floor far away, to the whirling tunes of the tumbril and the saxophone, gyrated the wanted pair, petite Minoo with the large dark eyes and that bounder Jamshed.....

* * *

"It is strange" says Damania, 'that while scientists have solved successfully, the innermost secret of the atom, and measured the very universe with their measuring rods, they are still as far away as possible from solving this perennial enigma of a woman's heart. Take the case of Minoo, so well brought up, of such a family, and here she was going back upon the troth of her plighted word. It beats me.".....

But what to Damania was the subject of a little philosophical retrospection, was tattooing a maelstorm, in the fevered brain of the 'English Ape'.

A thousand times he asked himself, what has Jamshed got that I have not? What has come over her? Why has she done this to me? The bed the pillows and the wall they made mute answer.

Is it the talk of art that has turned her brain? Is a few months in Bloomsbury or Montmartre, even if it be as a pedlar such a hallowed thing? What values lurk in a few catch phrazes and a stinking soul? And the bed, the pillows and the wall were the silent witnesses to his agony.

As is the habit of jilted lovers, he tried the balm of self delusion. Again and again he told himself "Sohrabji, boy, you are better out of it" 'She is what she is—a worthless chattel. Better now than later," But he failed. His inner self would not harken to the pleas growing fainter second by second. His soul was being tossed about in the sea of a strange sadness.....

He lay sleepless, as hour followed hour and as the first murky streak of dawn burst in at last, he made up his mind. The rosy dawn lighted the fire of an exquisite ambition in his heart.

"He too would become an artist—a painter.

"He too would stretch his fingers to reach the stars.

"He too would take his draught at the sacred font.

"Let Minoo Wait."

"Let Minoo watch."

She would see.

* * *

In spite of his many short comings and drawbacks, says Damania (as usual relapsing from bio, to autography), yes, the one thing that had sustained him in his career, is his decided nose for news. It was a pure piece of intuition and telepathy that prompted him to snoop so deep into Malabar hill Jungles, as Farhand House.' He himself is not a believer in the occult, but he is sure that the explanation of what led him to look up his friend cum patron Sohrabji on that fateful day, is a thing which only the dabblers in the oesoteric can possibly elucidate.....

He found the whole house seething in turmoil. Sohrabji was packing his bags. Other than a few necessities he was distributing the entire contents of the best wardrobe (East of Suez) among his six servants. Damania says that the whole atmosphere was surcharged with drama as he snooped into this touching domestic scene.

"My dear dear Dam" said Sohrabji in his usual chirping manner (but Damania was not decieved. He noted the wan face and the dark rings) "My dear Dam, you are the very boy, I am looking for. You know this house. My family has lived here for generations. But an inner urge is driving me away from its sacred precincts. Come and live here"...and he smiled sadly.

Damania confesses that at that time it did not make much sense to him. It was but later that he could analyse and evaluate the play of the many forces at work. But he did not mind. It was putting him on velvet. It was a cosy flling to have even if one did not know the whats and whys.

* * *

It was thus that Sohrabji made his exit from the tinsel world of Malabar Hill. The night spots and the dance floors knew him no more. Of course it will be pure presumption to suggest that his departure created an unfillable vacum in the high circles on for that matter that it created an acting void in petite Minoo's heart.....

But nobody knew where he had gone. Rumours there were that he was wintering in this place and summering in that place. Srinagar Darjeeling a dozen other places. But nobody knew His aunt did not know—None of his friends knew. Minoo not at all. Even Damania who lived in his house did not know at that time. It was indeed a first rate mystery. But even the faint interest simmered down to indifference and further dwindled down to apathy. But all the time while the elite and the elate wondered, for five long years he was but a few stone throws away, embarked on his mission, a votary before his diety, in the midst of life in the raw....

'One of the very few things' says Damania which is not amenable to patented mass production in a Chicago meat factory, is an artist. An artist not an *artiste* mind you and he littered. An artist has to have the most acute of the senses and the deepest of perceptions.... It is a fallacy to presume that every churl is an artist. An artist's keen mind is further sharpened and tempered by suffering and his images are fashioned by storms, even if they be in the tepid coloured water of a cup called a heart.....

..... well; how did our pilgrim progress? What path had our 'English Ape' with but his impeccable table-manners, and the sadness of his heart to sustain him, to traverse before he blossomed lately in the painters world, like a marigold in the sun of spring? When and how was his soul shriven and his fingers touched? More, far more, than the aura of a success story lingers round the tale.

The first thing that Sohrabji did, was to change his name and grow a beard. This coupled to certain sartorial defalcations, rendered him immune to the recognition of his erstwhile co-dwellers in Bombay's Mt Olympus. Many whizzed by in their lemousines, but not once during the course of the five long years did his ex-cronies waste more than a lazy glance at the fez capped figure, one among the multitude and connect him with the once elegant lounge lizard.....

Through the five long years of his dedication Sohrabji worked nearly eighteen hours a day. He haunted every studio of repute and disrepute. He spent hours with pavement artists and poster blazoners. He spent an year fetching and carrying for Aslam Thur at ever inebriated portrait painter. Colouring he studied under the celebrated Niranjan. Day by day he toiled and wrestled in the dark, and in the light with the demon that his wish had raised.

In the attic of his now palacious studio is stored layer after layer of his earlier canvases wherein, one keen enough can discern, step by step, the evolution of his genius. His earliest drawings are not much different from a Cavemen's or that of a child of ten. Step by step it progresses throug high ways and by ways, through the caverns of grotesque colours, through the labyrinths of eloberate compositions till at last fully mature, fully developed, his facile fingers could put a soul into a line.

'It may sound trite, but it is true, says Damania that the culture of the genius of Sohrabji was punctuated by all the queer doings popularly attributed to those lower vertebrates; 'genus paintersquae'. Even before he became the world famous impressionist that he is to-day, while the embryo of aristry, was but faintly sprouting in his soul, he was thrice jailed for assault and battery and cited as co-respondent in two divorce cases. The day he tried to sketch a garry lying on his back below it, police had to be called to control the crowds. There was danger of murder and an impending riot when he raised the Veil of a lady whose ankles he liked. Well there were these things and many more. He had name he had fame but nobody recognized in him the 'Ex-English Ape' till by accident or design he encountered Damania in the first Enclosure.

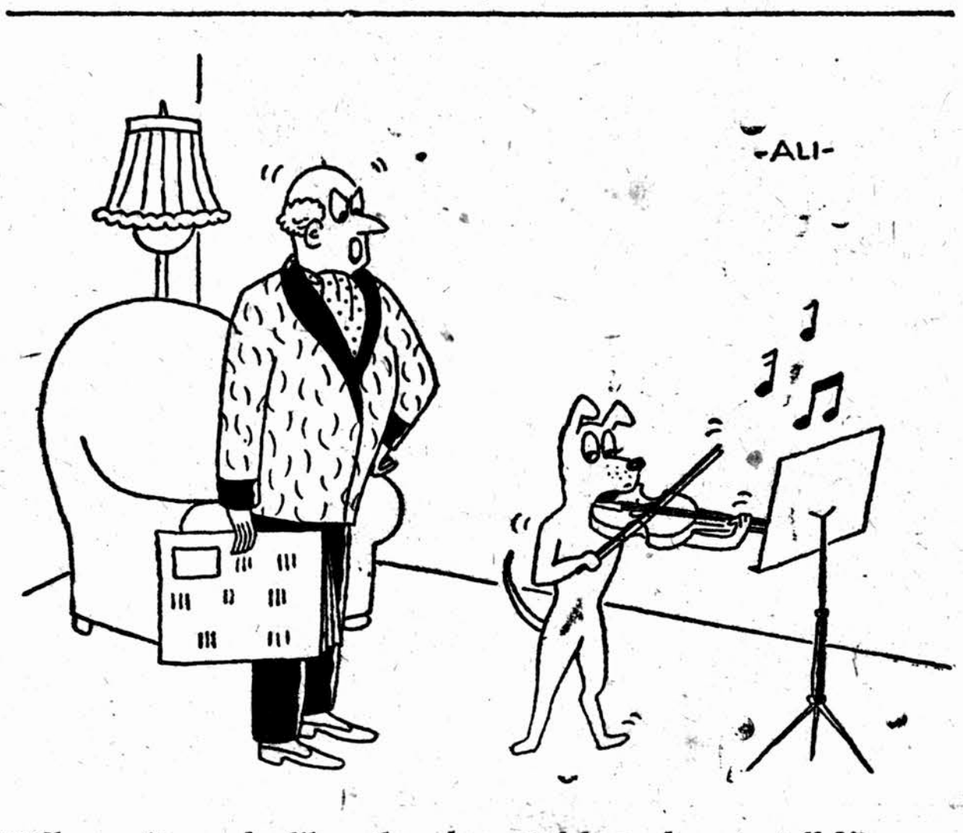
It happened just before the fourth race, and Damania had tied his entire fortune to the tail of a filly, 'El Quadir' the somebody called from behind 'Dam on you.' Damania turned but could not find anybody he knew. 'A mistake' or 'somebody-'s joke' he told himself and turned back but again the same insistent wisper assailed his ears. It was then that he saw the burly bearded man, looking at him queerly and he got the shock of his life, he says when the figure came to him and said "Dont you know me Daman" It was Sohrabji.....

He took him to studio and recounted the highlights of his career through this long years and swore him to secrecy but somehow it leaked out and he was overhelmed and engulfed it a virtual stampede of a mountain moving.

* * *

He was a great artist now. The

(Continued On Page 6)



"Why can't you be like other dogs and learn how to talk?"

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

THE ART OF

MADAME MENAKA

On this page we present some of the facets of Madame Menaka's art as caught in the fleeting glimpse of a camera. Above she is seen in a typical Kathak pose, in the Radha and Krishna ballet. Immediately below on the left is a tableux from the "Deva Vijaya Nritya" which got top Olympiad honours, and below that is a scene from the 'Kaliya Daman.' On the right bottom Mme. Menaka plays the role of Menaka in the 'Menaka and Viswamitra' ballet and above that she appears in a dance item with Algernoff, Pavlova's partner. On the left, Gaurishanktr, is doing his solo 'Pavan Nritya' which got him the Olympiad award, and on the right Menaka appears with her main male lead, Ramnarain, in "Shiva and Mohini."

(Articles and more photos on page 3 and 21).

Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by MICHAEL ANDRADES, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.